# NATIONAL PROVISIONER

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No. 15.

### SHORTER BEEF SUPPLIES

Official reports from livestock and packing centers for the month of September indicate a continued shortage in the supplies of cattle at the chief markets, both beef animals and feeding stuff. In spite of recent reports of heavy shipments from range sections, the official September reports from seven chief centers show that during that month receipts of cattle were 250,000 head less than for the same month a year ago. This being the grass cattle season, the figures show the effect of drought and other conditions on the range beef supply as compared to last year. For the nine months of the calendar year receipts of cattle at these seven markets were 350,000 head under those for a like period of

Receipts of hogs at these seven points indicate a condition the reverse of that in cattle. Hog marketing for September at these markets was 300,000 ahead of September, 1910, while for the nine months hog receipts were nearly  $3\frac{1}{2}$  million head above those of a like period last year.

Sheep and lamb receipts at these seven points for the month of September were about 100,000 less than a year ago, though the increased marketing in previous months makes the total receipts for nine months about 100,000 above that of a similar time in 1910.

A summary of receipts for September at these seven points, as shown by the official figures, is as follows, totals compared to a year ago:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	225,588	32,981	441,744	652,627
Kansas City	224.687	37,414	182,871	242,403
Omaha	128,656		118,840	615,926
St. Louis	116,578		225,974	54,475
St. Joseph	46,960	5.015	108,094	94,522
Sioux City	40.871	3,911	88,009	23,763
St. Paul	57,558	10,319	30,754	102,181
Tl. Sept., '11.	840,898	89,640	1,196,286	1,786,897
Tl. Sept., '10.1	,104,058	106,291	883,517	1,874,365

For the nine months of the year receipts at seven points are similarly summarized as follows:

Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago V. 2,076,323	421,816	5,142,063	3,747,319
Kansas City 1,460,203	174,582	2,305,431	1,562,230
Omaha 829,999		1,892,783	1,839,609
St. Louis 749,127	*	2,200,530	801,457
St. Joseph 337,604	33,774	1,383,052	543,073
Sioux City 330,393	24,526	1,046,878	105,684
St. Paul 259,280	99,253	621,643	276,649
Tl. Sept., '11.6,042,929	753,951	14,592,380	8,876,021
PRI Clare 210 0 976 796	747 780	11 101 664	7 899 339

Slaughter reports for these seven markets for September are summarized as follows:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	136,475	29,812	374,970	369,142
Kansas City	118,460	26,330	170,545	131,065
Omaha	62,367		115,284	164,461
St. Louis	76.025	*	168,441	43,909
Der Zandar				

Sion	Joseph ax City Paul .		32,055 13,034 19,809	4,617 $3,120$ $7,538$	106,643 60,704 30,333	49,666 14,238 106,748
Tl.	Sept.,	111.	458,225	71,417	1,026,920	879,229

For the nine months of the year slaughter figures are reported as follows:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sneep.
Chicago1	,208,236	404,591	3,945,782	3,062,892
Kansas City	860,424	130,264	2,184,078	1,164,130
Omaha	525,017	*	1,699,209	998,611
St. Louis	529,312	*	1,496,015	712,404
St. Joseph	228,099	30,813	1,349,098	436,443
Sionx, City	139,952	21,176	792,500	81,461
St. Paul	92,019	77,190	593,200	30,410
	3,583,059	664,034	12,059,882	6,486,351
Tl. Sept., '10.3	3,789,074	656,825	9,088,655	5,272,950

\*Calves not separately reported.

### TO FORCE LABELLING OF BUTTER.

Reports from Washington state that Commissioner Cabell, of the Internal Revenue Bureau, will recommend the enactment of a law compelling manufacturers to label all adulterated butter, including that containing 16 per cent. moisture, as well as to pay the revenue tax now assessed against that article.

This was made known to representatives of butter merchants in various parts of the country, who protested to Mr. Cabell against the rigorous course of the Government in holding them liable for the tax on butter containing an excess of moisture. When traders receive such butter, it was contended, they are generally ignorant of the fact that it contains 16 per cent. or more moisture, which constitutes adulteration in the eyes of the law. The responsibility, they insisted, rested entirely with the manufacturer.

Commissioner Cabell said the Treasury Department was unable to afford any relief, as it was merely enforcing the law. He admitted it was a stringent statute and said he believed a compulsory labelling law would help to meet the situation.

### OPENING OF NEW S. & S. PLANT.

The new packing plant of the Sulzberger & Sons Company at Oklahoma City, Okla., just completed at a cost of two million dollars exclusive of ground, will be formally opened on Monday with elaborate ceremonies conducted by Oklahoma City officials and commercial organizations. This is the second plant of this character to be put in operation at this point within a year. The new plant of Morris & Company has already been illustrated and described in the columns of The National Provisioner. An account of the opening, with a complete description and illustrations of the new Sulzberger & Sons Company plant, will appear in the next issue of The National Provisioner.

### STOCKS OF PROVISIONS

Official reports of stocks of provisions on hand at various important centers at the end of September are given herewith. The totals indicate reduced cellar supplies of lard and cut meats compared to a month ago, but the stocks are considerably greater than at this time last year. Stocks of pork seem to be lighter than either a month ago or a year ago. A comparison of stocks at five chief centers, as officially reported, is as follows:

### Pork, Bbls.

	Sept. 30,	Aug. 31,	Sept. 30.
	1911.	1911.	1910.
Chicago	34,254	46,094	41,579
Kansas City	3,382	4,698	3,110
Omaha	2,207	2.569	2,116
St. Joseph	1,320	1,130	1,075
Milwaukee	2,146	3,368	2,053
Total	43,309	57,859	49.933
	Lard, T	cs.	
Chicago	92:124	147,667	23,398
Kansas City	7,071	15,551	6,685
Omaha	4,580	7,741	2,048
St. Joseph	1,887	6,178	1,854
Milwaukee	4,784	6,549	831
Total	110,446	183,686	34,816
C	ut Meats	, Lbs.	
Chicago	78,668,659	102,476,722	59,350,787
Kansas City	32,897,600	53,826,800	21,908,200
Omaha	27,205,498	41,519,449	17,858,370
St. Joseph	20,772,486	31,496,119	12,936,048
Milwaukee	9,342,953	15,027,285	7,272,773

Total . . . . . . . 168,887,196 244,346,375 119,326,178

Detailed official reports of stocks this month and a year ago are as follows:

### Chicago.

	Sept. 30,	Sept. 30,
	1911.	1910.
Mess pork, new, made		-1 -4 7
since Oct. 1, '10, bbls	9,093	10,604
Other kinds of barreled		
pork, bbls	25,161	30,975
*P. S. lard, made since		
Oct. 1, 1910	70,730	17,113
Other kinds of lard	21,394	6,285
Short rib sides, made		
since Oct. 1, 1910, lbs.1	0,147,439	5,122,329
Short clear sides, lbs	97,814	385,237
Extra S. C. sides, made		
since Oct. 1, 1910, lbs.	4,279,905	4,096,053
Extra short rib sides	3,542,197	1,143,534
Long clear sides, lbs	100,800	
D. S. shoulders, lbs	46,898	98,686
S. P. shoulders, lbs	456,653	366,652
S. P. hams, lbs		15,265,036
D. S. bellies, lbs		8,917,983
S. P. bellies, lbs	6,502,662	1,746,122
S. P. Calif. or pienie		100
hams, lbs.	5,866,892	3,803,716
S. P. Boston shoulders,	0,000,002	0,000,110
lbs		
S. P. skinned hams, lbs.	6,607,501	10,908,443
Other cut meats, lbs	6,334,479	7,496,996
Total cut meats, lbs. 7	8.668.659	59.350.787

\*In storage tanks and tierces.
(Continued on next page.)

STOCKS	OF	PROV	TSIONS.

(Continued from preceding page.)
MOVEMENT OF PRODUCT.

### Received.

	Se	pt., 1911.	Sept., 1910.
Pork, bbls.			250
Lard, gross	weight, lbs.	2,569,000	3,174,700
Meats, gross	weight, lbs.l	8,697,400	17,266,300
	No		. 372,213
Dressed hog	s, No		289
	C17 1		

#### Shipped.

Sept., 191	11. Sept., 1910.
Pork, bbls 9,1	75 8,915
Lard, gross weight, lbs26,460,4	00 21,330,100
Meats, gross weight, lbs.59,625,9	
Live Hogs, number 66,7	
Dressed hogs, number. 5,7	87 3,779
Avanage weight of home manin	ad Santambar

Average weight of hogs received September, 1911, 224 lbs.; September, 1910, 259 lbs.; September, 1909, 232 lbs.

#### Omaha.

	Sept. 30, 1911.	Sept. 30, 1910.
Mess pork, bbls	348	395
Other kinds bbld. pork.		1,721
P. S. lard, contract, tes.	2,694	928
Other kinds lard, tcs	1,886	1,120
Short rib middles, lbs	1,604,045	3,331,284
Short clear middles, lbs.	7,548	246,509
Extra S. C. middles, lbs.	4,185,775	931,818
Extra S. R. middles, lbs.	2,310,052	791,498
D. S. shoulders, lbs	245,691	88.845
S. P. shoulders, lbs	64,000	80,400
S. P. hams, lbs	4,477,943	3,500,574
D. S. bellies, lbs	4,115,990	1,691,110
S. P. bellies, lbs	2,186,750	904,314
S. P. Calif. or pienie		
hams, lbs	1,054,942	1,170,456
S. P. skinned hams, lbs.	3,898,720	2,858,471
Other cut meats, lbs	3,054,042	2,263,091

### Total cut meats, lbs. .27,205,498 17,858,370 LIVE HOGS.

	Sept.	. 1911.	Sept., 1910.
Received	 1	18,840	102,331
Shipped	 	3,556	20,992
Driven out		15,284	81,339
Average weight		265	278

### Kansas City.

	Sept. 30,	Sept. 30,
	1911.	1910.
Mess pork, bbls		407
Other kinds pork, bbls	3,382	2,703
P. S. lard, contract, tes.	3,550	3,478
Other kinds lard, tcs	3,521	3,207
Short rib middles, lbs	3,981,200	1,463,200
Ex. S. rib middles, lbs	1,722,900	450,100
Short clear middles, lbs.	122,400	77,000
Extra S. C. middles, lbs.	1,941,700	2,775,200
Long clear middles, lbs	13,900	48,700
D. S. shoulders, lbs	214,100	191,100
D. S. bellies, lbs	4,380,600	1,716,900
S. P. shoulders, lbs	67,300	65,000
S. P. hams, lbs	7,798,700	6,671,100
S. P. bellies, lbs	3,308,800	1,356,200
S. P. Cal. hams, lbs	1,697,600	1,196,600
S. P. skinned hams, lbs.	1,812,800	1,701,200
Other cut meat, lbs	5,835,600	4,195,900

### Total cut meats, lbs..32,897,600 21,908,200 LIVE HOGS.

												S	ept., 1911.	Sept., 1910.
Received						0	۰			۰			182,871	110,343
Shipped													14,503	7,099
Driven o														104,522
Average	W	6	ėį	gi	h	t		. 1	0 1				195	217

### St. Joseph

Dr. Just	- Sear	J. D. W.
	Sept. 30, 1911.	Sept. 30 1910.
Mess pork, new, made since Oct. 1, '10, bbls.	6	15
Other kinds of barreled pork, bbls	1,314	1,063
tanks and tierces made since Oct. 1, '19,		
tes.	262	969
Other kinds of lard, tes.	1,025	888

### THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

Short rib middles made		
	2,263,926	3,132,390
Short clear middles, lbs.	148,000	66,300
Extra S. C. middles made		
since Oct, 1, '10, lbs	1,742,384	930,198
Extra S. R. middles, lbs.	1,003,779	29,000
Long clear middles, lbs.	40,595	39.257
D. S. shoulders, lbs	77,127	83,540
S. P. hams, lbs	4,100,080	2,440,790
S. P. shoulders, lbs	25,000	38,000
D. S. bellies, lbs	4,986,308	936,466
S. P. bellies, lbs	1,427,760	255,920
S. P. Calif. or pienic	,	
hams, lbs	861,050	1,347,600
S. P. skinned hams, lbs.	1,562,450	1,533,470
Other cut meats, lbs	1,733,057	913,117
Other cut meats, dry		
salt, lbs	768,000	1.183,000
Other cuts, meats, pickled,		-,,
lbs	33,000	7,000
Total cut meats, lbs2	0,772,486	12,936,048

#### neats, lbs..20,772,486 12,936,04 LIVE HOGS.

Sept	1911.	Sept., 1910.
	101,094	80,115
Shipped	1,482	2,699
Driven out	106,666	76,692
Average weight, lbs:	225	226

#### Milwaukee

Milwau	kee.	
	Sept. 30, 1911.	Sept. 30, 1910.
Mess pork, winter packed, new, bbls Other kinds of barreled	0.4	
pork, bbls Prime steam lard, con-	2,103	2,053
tract, tes	4,146	297
Other kinds lard, tes	638	534
Short rib middles, lbs	608,341	772,057
Extra short rib middles,		
lbs	1,853,300	612.447
Short clear middles, lbs.	102	52.500
Extra S. C. middles, lbs.	337.736	518,472
D. S. shoulders, lbs	54,709	34,311
S. P. shoulders, lbs	156,600	27,000
S. P. hams, lbs	1,236,400	1,421,200
D. S. Bellies, lbs	2,204,440	1,116,454
S. P. bellies, lbs	840,625	375,300
S. P. Calif. or picnic		
hams, lbs	296,320	423,160
S. P. skinned hams, lbs.	622,000	737,800
Other cuts, meats, lbs	1,072,380	1,182,072

Total	cuts,	meats,	lbs	9,342,953	7,272,773
		H	nas	2	

								1	S	ept., 19	11.	Sept., 1910.	
Receipts		,					۰			51,	894	52,781	
Shipments				0	0	0		0	0	9,	125	1,867	

### CONSUMPTION OF MEAT IN GERMANY.

The consumption of meat in Germany is officially reckoned according to the number of slaughterings and the average weight of the animals killed, says Consul General T. St. John Gaffney of Dresden. Taking the estimates of the Imperial Board of Health, which are rather high, it appears that in 1910 there was an average consumption of 104 pounds of meat per head, against 104.75 pounds in 1909.

According to the present estimate issued by the head office of the agricultural board the number of slaughtered animals inspected was as follows:

Kind.	1909.	1910.
Oxen	623,353	611,630
Bullocks	513,124	477,151
Cows 1	,801,408	1,801,647
Young cattle	,180,191	1,051,770
Calves	5,144,011	4,726,942
Pigs15	5,573,171	16,299,526
Sheep 2	2,477,104	2,426,757
Goats	516,292	474,008
Horses	152,214	148,731
Total27	7,980,868	28,018,162

The supply of meat is estimated at 5,294,000,000 pounds, against 5,286,000,000 pounds in 1909. The slaughterings for human consumption reckoned per head of the population show a total meat supply of 81.38 pounds in 1909, 82.92 pounds in 1908 and 81.50 pounds in 1907. If it is assumed that private slaughterings, which are not included in these estimates, produced the same quality of meat in 1910 as in 1909 (18.42 pounds per head), and if the excess of imports over exports of meat and edible fats is placed at 4.32 pounds per head, as against 3.84 pounds in 1909, the estimate of the Imperial Board of Health will be approximated.

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### THE PLACE FOR BARGAINS.

Packinghouse, provision, refrigeration and other machinery and equipment at second-hand. But it or sell it through The National Provisioner's "Wanted and For Sale" department.

### STOCKS OF LARD

Cable advices to the N. K. Fairbank Company give the following estimates of the lard stocks held in Europe and afloat on October 1, to which were added the estimates of former years, and stocks in cities named:

	1911.	Sept. 1.	Sept. 1.	Oct. 1.	Oct. 1.	Oct. 1.
	Oct. 1.	1911.	1910.	1910.	1909.	1908.
Liverpool and Manchester	28,000	32,000	17,500	12,500	20,000	16,000
Other British ports	20,000	23,000	16,000	12,000	10.000	10,000
Hamburg	30,000	22,000	9,000	6,000	10,000	11,000
Bremen	3,000	2,500	2,000	1,500	1,500	2,500
Berlin	5.000	9,000	3,000	3,000	5,000	1,000
Baltic ports	15,000	18,000	9,000	11,000	15,000	10,500
Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Mannheim	2,000	2,000	1,000	500	2,500	700
Antwerp	2.500	2,500	3,000	3,000	2,500	2,000
French ports	4,000	4,000	None	None	250	2,500
Italian and Spanish ports	2,000	1,500	100	100	250	500
Total in Europe	111.500	116,500	60,600	49,600	67,000	56,700
Afloat for Europe	60,000	30,000	24,000	35,000	30,000	55,000
Total in Europe and afloat	171 500	146,500	84,600	84,600	97,000	111,700
Chicago prime steam		117,747	31,404	17,113	27,094	83,469
Chicago other kinds	21,394	29,920		6,285	14,036	14,440
East St. Louis	±500	900	750	500	300	3.200
Kansas City	7.071	12,551	12,139	6,685	9,159	19.345
Omaha	4,580	7,741	5,670	2,048	1,978	3,613
New York				,		4,300
Milwaukee	4.784	6,539	1,693	831	1,146	1,341
South St. Joseph	1,887	6,178	2,236	1,854	4,500	5,000
Total tierces	282,446	328,076	147,684	119,916	155,213	246,408

‡Estimated. Decrease September, 1911-45,630. Decrease September, 1910-27,768.

### STATE AND MUNICIPAL MEAT INSPECTION

### Its Importance as an Auxiliary to Federal Inspection

By Dr. A. D. Melvin, Chief Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—This is an address delivered by Dr. Melvin, head of the federal meat inspection service, before various bodies in different parts of the country, and illustrated by stereopticon views taken from photographs of inspected and uninspected slaughter houses and packing plants, and showing the difference between government inspected plants and those without proper inspection.]

To provide the consumer with a wholesome and adequate supply of meat involves a number of steps. First, we depend upon the farmer to raise a sufficient number of food animals, and these should be healthy. After they are brought to market the packer or butcher slaughters them and prepares the meat and other products. At this point there should be inspection to guard against disease, harmful preservatives, other unwholesome conditions, and fraud. The dealer comes between the packer and the consumer, and it is his duty to keep and deliver the product in good condition.

Finally there is the housewife, whose duty it is not only to procure wholesome meat, but to see that it is kept, prepared and served in a sanitary manner. It is my purpose to discuss more especially the subject of inspection, and particularly the need for local inspection to supplement the government inspection system.

It is estimated that a little more than one-half of the total meat supply of the United States comes under the inspection of the Federal Government. Most of the remainder receives no inspection whatever, while a portion is subjected to a limited inspection by State or local officers.

The Federal meat inspection system depends for its authority upon what is known as the interstate and foreign commerce clause of the Constitution of the United States, and this inspection is therefore limited to the product of establishments that are engaged in interstate or foreign commerce. The Federal Government is powerless to exercise any supervision over an establishment and meat from which is slaughtered, prepared, sold and consumed entirely within a single State. It is a duty which the State or municipality owes to its citizens to install and maintain a system of meat inspection that will afford adequate protection against diseased and unwholesome meats, so that all meat sold locally which has not passed the Federal inspection will come under the requirements of an efficient local inspection system.

### Requirements of Meat Inspection.

The principal object of meat inspection is to protect the consumer from diseased or otherwise unwholesome meat. This involves not only the inspection of the meat for the detection of disease or other unwholesome conditions, but the requirement of sanitary conditions and equipment in the abattors and packinghouses and the enforcement of sanitary methods in the preparation, suring and handling of the meat.

To meet the first requirement there should be a competent veterinary inspection of the carcass at the time of slaughter, or, in case inspection at the time of slaughter is impracticable, the inspection may be performed later if certain organs are retained with the carcass. Too often the local meat inspection

service, where it exists at all, does not provide for an inspection of this kind, but consists merely in the inspection of the meat as it is offered for sale in the markets, with sometimes a sanitary supervision of the markets.

Although such inspection has some value, it is far less important than the veterinary inspection of the carcass at the time of slaughter. The average consumer is able to determine for himself whether or not meat is tainted or spoiled, but he is not usually able to determine for himself whether or not it comes from an animal affected with a dangerous disease. Neither can even a skilled inspector always detect disease in meat after it has been dressed and the viscera disposed of. The most important re-

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quirement in meat inspection, therefore, is to protect the consumer against dangers from which he cannot protect himself, and this can be done only by a class of inspection that is not often provided for by local authorities.

### Disease Heaviest Among Dairy Cattle.

Some idea of the need for local inspection may be obtained by considering the extent of disease among livestock slaughtered for food, and the insanitary conditions under which much of the local meat supply is slaughtered and handled. Recent statistics of the Federal inspection show that nearly 2 per cent. of the carcasses are affected with some disease or condition making it necessary to condemn them either in whole or in part.

Of these condemnations nearly 87 per cent. are due to tuberculosis alone. We find that about 1 per cent. of the cattle and over 2 per cent. of the hogs slaughtered under Federal inspection are affected with this disease to a greater or less extent. The establishments under Federal inspection draw a large proportion of their cattle from the ranges and feed lots of the West, where tuberculosis is rare, hence the percentage of this disease found in the Federal service is far below that which occurs in animals from the dairy regions, where the disease is much more prevalent.

It is estimated that at least 10 per cent. of the dairy cows in this country are affected with tuberculosis, and it is a wellknown fact that dairy stock forms a much larger proportion of the animals killed at the small local slaughterhouses than at the large establishments under Federal inspection. One effect of the Federal inspection has been to cause the owners of diseased or suspiciouslooking animals to send them for slaughter to an uninspected place rather than to an establishment where they would have to run the gauntlet of strict inspection. For these reasons it is certain that the percentage of disease is much higher among animals slaughtered at the small local places than among those slaughtered under Federal inspection.

Uninspected slaughterhouses as a rule have many features that are not only objectionable, but dangerous to health. The smell of the country slaughterhouse is proverbial, and the conditions at some of these places are inexpressibly foul and filthy. They are usually located in some out-of-the-way place, sometimes outside the corporate limits, often surrounded by stables or even being a part of a building which is also used as a stable, barn, or for some other purpose. Sometimes they are located on the banks of small streams and pollute the water.

Such places are often the means of spreading disease. It is frequently the custom to feed offal to hogs or to throw it where dogs, hogs, and rats have access to it. By this means trichinae, tapeworms and other animal parasites are spread, some of which are dangerous to man. Hog cholera, tuberculosis and other contagious diseases may also be spread by such conditions. Usually there is no protection to the meat against rats, flies and other insects and vermin, and this condition is a dangerous source of contamination and infection.

The objectionable conditions are not confined to the little slaughterhouses in small communities. Even in some of the large cities there are large abattoirs which do a purely local business, and at which the conditions and methods are exceedingly insanitary, and where a very poor class of livestock is slaughtered.

### Problems of Local Meat Inspection.

Much can be learned from the methods of the Federal meat inspection service in planning and executing State or municipal inspection, although local inspection in small communities presents certain difficulties and problems not found in the Federal service. The objects to be gained and the principles to be applied are the same in each case, but the different conditions sometimes require different methods.

The Federal inspection is the growth of leng experience, and it is now thoroughly systematized and has reached a high degree of efficiency. It has been in operation for nearly 20 years, and for the last four years of this period it 1880 been conducted under the new law which confers authority and oppropriates funds sufficient to make it much more comprehensive and efficient than in previous years. Most of the establishments under Federal inspection are large and are grouped at stock centers, although there are quite a number of smaller, isolated establishments.

(Continued on page 22.)

### PRACTICAL POINTS

### ACTUAL PACKINGHOUSE TESTS.

ACTUAL PACKINGHOUSE TESTS.

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—Every packinghouse superincendent keeps a record of tests, which is his most precious possession, and which serves him as a guide and reference in succeeding operations. It is only actual tests that tell the story in packinghouse practice: theory is all right, but practical results are a necessary guide always. The National Provisioner than printed on this page of "Practical Points for the Trade" many tests of this sort, in answering inquiries from subscribers. It has many more of these test results at its command, and will publish them from time to time for the general information of readers, instead of withholding them until some specific inquiry is made.]

#### TEST IN COOKING HAMS.

A test of twenty-eight hams, average 18 to 20 pounds, fatted, boned and wrapped, weighed 400 pounds, and smoked weight was 380 pounds. After being cooked four and three-quarter hours at below the boiling point they weighed 336 pounds, and chilled thoroughly they weighed 327 pounds. This showed a shrinkage of 18.25 per cent., distributed as follows: Shrinkage in smoking, 5 per cent.; in cooking. 11 per cent.; in chilling, 2.25 per cent. As a general thing the trade figures on an average shrinkage of 22 per cent. in cooking hams.

### -0 TO MAKE BLOOD ALBUMEN.

(Continued from last week.)

While the fibrin of the blood contracts and separates itself and the red blood corpuscles by so doing and during the long continued standing in the older method, it becomes necessary to effect this separation by mechanical means in the later method. An agitator provided with a number of digitated blades, revolving at the rate of about one hundred revolutions per minute, will perfect a separation of the fibrin in from five to ten minutes.

The blood is then run through suitable strainers into a storage vat, placed directly above the separating machine. The latter is fed through a valve or cock provided at the bottom of the vat, in such a manner that the most perfect separation is obtained. A little experimenting but much more practical experience is required to accomplish this result.

The separated serum is run through a bleaching machine of suitable construction before being filled into the drying pans, or stored in vats for vacuum evaporation.

This bleaching machine permits a continuous operation and can be constructed of a size sufficiently large to exactly correspond with the serum capacity of the centrifugal separator, which latter may be as large as 500 pounds of wet serum per hour, which is equivalent to a production of about sixty tons of dry albumen per year of 300 days of ten hours.

As the residual blood corpuscles retain the full quota of nitrogen, there is no loss due to the extraction of the serum from the blood when the fertilizing value of the latter is taken for comparison. Moreover, several inferior grades of albumen can be produced from this initial residue, by mixing the same with water and subjecting the mixture to centrifugation or sedimentation in the usual manner when the serum thus obtained is evaporated for second and third grades of albumens. The ultimate as well as the initial residues can be converted into stock food, if desired, by drying at these low temperatures, when an article is obtained superior to that produced in the usual manner.

Very good results, however, were obtained when the initial residues mixed with the minimum amount of water were dried by atomization, when a very fine powder was obtained in a single operation. By such method the cost of production was reduced to from \$2 to \$3 per ton of dry blood, replacing in this manner the usual cooking, pressing, drying, screening and grinding in the one operation of atomizing. The serum also was prepared in this powder form and showed all the qualities of the scale product, besides a slightly improved solubility.

In consideration of the fact that the soluble blood thus produced suffers a more rapid decomposition in the soil, that it may be produced in a very finely divided state by atomization, that its moisture content can be reduced to any percentage desired, and that the usual manipulations are combined into a single operation at a greatly reduced cost for installation and of operating expenses, and that, furthermore, such a product has a decided advantage over the insoluble blood produced in the usual manner at high temperatures for stock feeding purposes, it is apparent that considerable amounts of money can be saved by the adoption of this method, and that a more serviceable and valuable product can be obtained.

A slight objectionable feature from the manufacturer's point of view is the increased bulk of the product, being about 30 to 40 pounds per cubic foot. However, this may be easily overcome by suitable packing and compressing devices similar to those employed in other industries where a reduction of bulk is required.

The requests of the trade that the blood albumen be supplied in a scale form, and that the large flakes are preferable, are based upon continued usage sustained by the prejudice against adulteration. The latter is more easily accomplished, naturally, with a powdered product than with a product the particles of which are of larger dimensions. Notwithstanding this fact, however, efforts should be made to convince the respective industries that the powdered product is equal in every respect to the scale form, and that a substantial discount can be allowed if the trade will accept the powdered albumen.

Such assurance, coupled with the fact that the manufacturer produces the pure and unadulterated article, will tend to open avenues for the employment of albumen which have been closed to it on account of its high cost when compared with other substances which albumen may conveniently replace.

Valuable trade information may be found every week on the "Practical Points for the Trade" page. Do you make it a habit to study this page?



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THIS TYPE INSTALLED FOR DES MOINES GLUE CO.

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Successors to AMERICAN FOUNDRY & MACHINERY CO.

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### THE

### NATIONAL PROVISIONER

### New York and Chicago

Official Organ American Meat Packers' Association.

#### Published by

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(Incorporated Under the Laws of the State of New York.)

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### THE MONEY IN TANKWATER

A manufacturer of evaporators who has been a steady advertiser in the columns of The National Provisioner for many years, and who thinks so well of the results obtained that he has recently enlarged his advertising space, writes that he is at this time enjoying the best business he ever had from packers. In this time of pessimistic talk in commercial circles this is a joyful note.

But why shouldn't it be true? The answer is at hand in his next sentence: "We have been in this business for over twenty years, and every evaporator we ever sold made money for its purchaser, especially those for tankwater, which pay for themselves in the profits of less than a year's run."

Is there any reason on earth why a packer

who has been letting his tankwater run into the sewer should not save and utilize it, regardless of the initial cost of equipment, when it has been proved that his evaporators will pay for themselves in less than a year?

A former president of the American Meat Packers' Association tells of his skepticism when approached to put in an evaporator plant. The manufacturer finally agreed to put it in at his own expense and take his pay out of the profits from tankwater products. The plant was installed at a cost of \$9,000-the company was a good-sized oneand in less than a year the maker had his pay and the plant belonged to the packer without his having invested a dollar of

The possibilities of a by-product such as that are such that no packer or slaughterer can afford to pass them by. He is turning his back on good money when he does it. Evaporator experts are so thoroughly convinced of this that they beg packers to save their tankwater by any means, even with home-made apparatus, because they know it will prove profitable from the start, and the operator will soon want better equipment. Save your tankwater!

### STILL NOTHING TO SAY

Organs of the dairy and butter interests and butter lobby press agents continue to maintain a profound silence concerning the decision handed down by the Supreme Court of the State of New York several weeks ago, in which it was declared that the oleomargarine manufacturer has a legal right to market his product with a yellow color derived from natural ingredients, and that he cannot be compelled to go out of his way to avoid that color merely because it resembles butter. In other words, the courts riddle the absurd contention that butter has the right to a monopoly on a certain color. It must be that the butter interests are silent because they have nothing to say which they could say without risk of being in contempt of court!

P. S.-Since the above was written one dairy paper has mustered up courage enough to emit a sad wail concerning this court decision. It might have been better left unsaid, for on its face it is a confession of the desperate state of the butter case. It consisted partly of a reiteration of the ancient claim of the "divine right of the cow" to the yellow color, and partly of abuse of the court for displaying such lack of consideration for the butter monopoly. Its argument was as weak as its abuse of a supreme court judge was in bad taste. Justice Cochrane's logic was unanswerable. What's the use of "Ricking against the

### A COLD STORAGE FOOD TEST

A luncheon at which all foods will be guaranteed to be strictly "cold storage" will be given by Chicago produce merchants on Monday, October 23, at the Hotel Sherman. Invitations will be sent to the city commissioner of health, to members of the city council health committee, and to the publishers of Chicago newspapers. All products will be taken from the cold storage warehouse in sealed packages and are to remain in original packages until opened by the

The object in giving this luncheon is to show the public that cold storage products are not necessarily injurious. But will the newspapers give the public the benefit of a fair, intelligent and unprejudiced account of this experiment, or will they use it as they have used everything else pertaining to cold storage and food questions-as material upon which to build an attractively sensational newspaper "story"?

### SAVE US FROM THIS!

It is credibly reported from Paris that imitation snails are now being sold in Paris. The shells are genuine, but the contents of the shell are said to consist of cat's meat! This artificial snail finds a ready market in Paris, where "escargots" are a highly-regarded table delicacy.

Who knows but some designing "food poisoner" may decide to import these artificial snails to the United States? These villains lie awake nights devising such infamous schemes, and it is time that a warning was sounded. Dr. Wiley is credited with having unearthed a recent horse-meat plot. The attention of his press bureau is respectfully called to this new opportunity to save the consuming public of this country. It would be an achievement even greater than the memorable occasion when the ever-vigilant Doctor unearthed that horrible conspiracy to market imitation lamb chops!

### MEAT AND TUBERCULOSIS

The effect of bovine tuberculosis upon the meat supply and its relation to high meat prices has been discussed in a series of articles appearing in recent issues of The National Provisioner, together with a discussion of the general question of disease among meat animals, investigations concerning it and plans suggested for a remedy.

This discussion has aroused great interest both in the trade and outside of it. It will be concluded in an early issue of The National Provisioner with a review and criticism of the various remedies proposed, and with the outline of a plan which it is claimed is the only practical method of coping with this great and growing danger of disease among meat animals.

### TRADE GLEANINGS

The branch of Armour & Company at Troy, N. Y., has been damaged by fire.

The Dakota Meat Company will erect a sanitary slaughter house at Jamestown, N. D.

The Riverside Fertilizer Works of Macon, Ga., has started work on a \$100,000 fertilizer plant.

The Jacob Dold Packing Company has been granted a permit to erect a branch house at Utica, N. Y.

The new cotton oil mill of the Bellville Cotton Oil Company, Bellville, Tex., is now in operation.

The Kayser Rawhide Company, St. Louis, Mo., has awarded contract for the remodeling of its tannery.

W. S. Metcalf and C. D. Fox have purchased the pork packing plant of Goodman & Jones at Kingston, Md.

An addition is about to be built to the plant of the Brundin Packing Company at Albert Lea, Minn.

Kearns & Lothschnetz have acquired the Leuty abattoir at Springfield, Ill., and will commence operations.

The I-Got-You Glue Company, Birmingham, Ala., has increased its capital stock from \$3,000 to \$6,000.

The Brazil Land and Cattle Packing Company, Sanford, Me., will increase its capital stock from \$1,000,000 to \$25,000,000.

Announcement has been made that Armour & Company have completed plans to spend \$100,000 on a new branch house at San Diego, Cal.

Kolockesgi & Kaye will erect a brick building, 20 x 60 feet, at Green Bay, Wis., for the purpose of manufacturing all kinds of sausages.

Coverdale & Armstrong have purchased additional ground at Coffeyville, Kan., upon which new pens and cattle chutes will be erected.

The Minnesota Packing Company, Mankato, Minn., has been incorporated with \$25,000 capital stock by T. J. Gardner, W. H. Cole and others.

The Kansas City Cotton Oil Company, Kansas City, Mo., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000 by W. M. Black, C. E. Mix and S. F. Thresher.

The Warren Cotton Oil Manufacturing Company, Warren, Ark., has been granted a charter to manufacture cottonseed products and engage in other business. The capital stock is \$72,000.

Edmund H. Bailey, who was formerly connected with the Southern Cotton Oil Company, with headquarters in Houston, has gone to Vicksburg, Miss., as manager of the Vicksburg Cotton Oil Company, succeeding S. W. R. Spann, who has been local manager for the last two years, the latter returning to Tallulah, La., to manage the Tallulah oil mill.

An annual dividend of 6 per cent. has been declared by the Taylor Packing Company, Atlantic City, N. J., at the annual meeting held last week. The old board, consisting of T. B. Nuttal, Paul Taylor, Willard Taylor, John R. Livezey, R. H. Robinson, William Lewis and John Felin, of Philadelphia, were elected for the ensuing year. The declared dividend is made payable on October 15.

The Mankato packing house, Mankato,

Bernard Kleker & Co. Importers, exporters and cleaners of the best

Sausage Casings

Minn., has passed into new hands, J. A. Flittle, referee in bankruptcy, having confirmed the sale of the plant to A. M. McDougall, of the Northern Cold Storage and Warehouse Company of Duluth. The sale was made this week for \$9,000, subject to a mortgage of \$5,000. The former owner, the Macbeth & Gardner Company, held the plant at \$40,000.

A charter has been issued to the Interstate Chemical Corporation, a large fertilizer concern, which is to have its office in Richmond, Va. It is authorized to have a maximum capital of \$5,750,000 and a minimum capital of \$10,000. The following are named as officers of the company: Thomas B. Gay, Michmond, president; H. H. Chalkley, Richmond, secretary, and John D. Muller, Charleston, S. C., treasurer. E. R. Williams is also mentioned as one of the incorporators.

### TO TEST COLD STORAGE LAW.

The case against the Greenwich Cold Storage Company, of New York City, the first company to be prosecuted under the Brennan cold storage law which went into effect last June, came up in the Court of Special Sessions last week for trial. After testimony was taken it was adjourned until November 6 to give the defending counsel and the assistant district attorney an opportunity to submit briefs. These briefs will not be on the facts of the case, but will be on the constitutionality of the law, as the justices of Special Sessions believe they have power to pass on this.

The Greenwich Cold Storage Company is the first against which any move has been made by the State board of health, which has the duty of enforcing the law. Contrary to the general expectation among cold storage men, the company and its president, Laurens D. Prior, decided to fight a conviction instead of pleading the newness of the law and ignorance of its requirements. The corporation is charged with a misdemeanor in having received into cold storage 56 barrels of sardines without marking on the container the date of the reception into cold storage.

### CHICAGO STOCK YARD PLAN.

According to advices from Boston, announcement is made that holders of over 60,000 shares out of the outstanding 65,000 shares of common stock of the Chicago Junc-

tion Railways & Union Stockyards Company have assented to the plan by which they were offered the option of accepting for their stock a guaranteed dividend of 9 per cent. by the Chicago Stock Yards Company, a new Maine corporation, or exchanging their shares on a basis of 200 per cent. in collateral trust 5 per cent. bonds of the new company. The stockholders' committee, consisting of Richard Olney, chairman; Samuel Carr, Guy Norman, S. L. Schoonmaker, E. V. R. Thayer and F. R. Hart, has accordingly declared the plan operative, the Chicago Stock Yards Company having been organized with a capital of \$1,000,000 paid in cash.

The committee asks that those who wish to receive the dividend guarantee immediately forward their stock to the Old Colony Trust Company so that the certificates may be stamped. Shareholders desiring to exchange for bonds may also deposit their stock, receiving in exchange therefor receipts for the bonds when ready.

#### CHICAGO PROVISION STATISTICS.

September provision statistics for Chicago are summarized by L. J. Schwabacher & Co. as follows:

Hog receipts for the month of September, 1911, 457,920; September, 1910, 372,213. Hog shipments for the month of September, 1911, 66,774; September, 1910, 99,630. Average weight for month of September, 1911, 224 lbs.; August, 1911, 239 lbs.; September, 1910, 259 lbs.; September, 1911, 232 lbs.

Stocks of provisions in Chicago:

			Sept. 30, 1911.	Sept. 30, 1910.
Pork,	bbls.		9,093	10,604
Lard,	tes.		70,730	17,113
Ribs,	lbs.		10,147,439	5,122,329
Total	cut	meats	77,068,659	59,350,787

Shipments of product from Chicago:

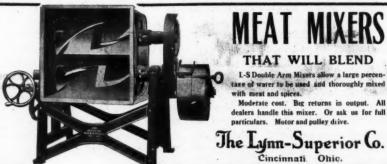
			To date,	To date,
			1911.	1911.
Pork,	bbls		83,882	99,509
Lard,	tes		236,767,500	204,017,200
Cured	meats,	lbs4	123,635,500	438,392,200
Rece	eipts of	product	in Chicago	
		*	To date,	To date,

	*	To date,	To date,
		1911.	1911.
Pork, bbl	s	6,564	5,209
Lard, tes.		34,957,100	37,195,300
Cured me	eats, lbsl	75,838,400	128,080,300

### H. LESLIE PARLETTE

Overhead Track Systems, Switches and Trolleys
New and Second Hand Track Scales a Specialty MEDIA, PA.

New and Second Hand Track Scales a Specialty



### FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

TABER PUMPS ALL OVER THE WORLD.

The Taber Pump Company, of Buffalo, N. Y., makes the claim that Taber pumps are now "the standard packinghouse and soap factory pumps of the world," and shows its order books to back up its claim. Among many export orders is noted one for five steam soap pumps, the net price of which was over \$2,000, from Andijan, Turkestan, Russia-in-Asia. Another order, which Mr. Taber explains, was notable for its being the fifth from this same concern, was for two of the largest size soap pumps for export to Torreon, Mexico. Richard Simon & Sons, Phoenix Works, Nottingham, England, also have an order on the Taber books for a complete equipment of pumps for their soap factory, and Garton, Hill & Co., of London, England, are booked for four special design soap pumps.

Another order which was very gratifying to the Taber Company, as an appreciation of the excellence of their product, coming as it does, from a concern which has used their pumps for many years in the United States, is for a complete outfit of pumps for the new lard plant of Swift & Company at Toronto, Canada. In a long list of domestic orders, one of special note is for three pumps for Sulzberger & Sons Company, Oklahoma City, Okla., where, in all, twelve Taber pumps will be in use, with the arrival of this latest order.

### BRECHT REFRIGERATING PLANTS.

The following are a few of the refrigerating plants that have been installed recently by The Brecht Company, with main offices and factories in St. Louis, Mo., and branches in New York, Denver, San Francisco and Toronto, Canada:

The Brecht improved enclosed circulating brine system as follows: H. G. Hill Grocer and Bakery Company, St. Louis, Mo., one 8-ton plant; A. T. Pearson, Grand Rapids, Mich., one 21/2-ton plant; John Cafferatta, St. Louis, Mo., one 21/2-ton plant; Arnett, Crane & Williams, Muskogee, Okla., one 21/2-ton plant; Wm. Barth, St. Louis, Mo., one 21/2ton plant; Chas. Gindler, Collinsville, Ill., one 21/2-ton plant; R. Gonzales & Bros., Nuevo Laredo, Mex., one 10-ton plant; W. H. Balentine, Greenville, S. C., one 5-ton plant; Autenreith Hotel Company, Clayton, Mo., one 4-ton

plant; W. A. Power, Anderson, S. C., one 21/2-ton plant.

Open brine tank system for the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association, St. Louis, Mo., one 10-ton plant.

Direct expansion system for the Ardmore Meat and Cold Storage Company, Ardmore, Okla., one 5-ton plant.

### TO HARVEST AND HANDLE ICE.

Geo. Mertz & Sons, ice dealers at Port Chester, N. Y., have installed a Gifford-Wood Co. single gig ice elevator, which will be used during the coming harvesting season.

The new ice houses now being erected by Conlin and Kearns Co., of Dubuque, Iowa, on the site of the houses destroyed by fire early this summer, are nearing completion, and will be fully equipped with Gifford-Wood Co. ice handling machinery.

Fred. J. Karl, of Troy, N. Y., will harvest his ice this winter by the use of a perpendicular ice elevator, which he recently purchased of Gifford-Wood Co., Hudson, N. Y.

A single-chain adjustable elevator has been installed by the Centerfreze Ice Manufacturing Co., Atlantic City, N. J. The machinery was supplied by Gifford-Wood Co., and shipped from the factory at Hudson, N. Y.

To improve the efficiency of their ice harvesting equipment, the J. M. Horton Ice Cream Co. of New York City, have installed at their Hudson River houses at New Baltimore, N. Y., a Gifford-Wood Co. special side-feed elevator with single-chain gallery conveyor and seven gallery hoists. The outfit was shipped from Hudson, N. Y.

### HIGH-GRADE SAUSAGE MACHINES.

Manufacturers who have won a reputation for high-grade sausages and meats are continually on the lookout for improved machinery with which to excel even the present high standard of their products. Weisel & Co. of Milwaukee, Wis., who make a specialty of fine cervelat or summer sausage. have lately installed three 200-lb. "Boss" pneumatic stuffers, manufactured by The Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Company, Cincinnati, Ohio. These machines are cool and are claimed to surpass others in speed. They are especially fitted for stuffing these fine sausages.

Mr. Weisel, a practical and experienced

sausage maker, is elated with the work of these new stuffers, which are rapidly taking the place of those operated by steam, because of the heat and condensation of the latter. The Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Company manufacture "Boss" pneumatic stuffers in two sizes, 100 and 200-lb. capacity, and prospective buyers can get all information by addressing this firm.

### DOES NOT EXPECT CHEAP HOGS.

The talk of a 5-cent hog does not appeal to the National Stockman & Farmer-naturally, of course, being the farmer's paper. The Farmer sizes up the situation in this way:

"In its September report the Department of Agriculture estimates the number of stock hogs at 104 per cent. of the number last year in sixteen leading swine-producing states. Commercial authorities believed the excess over last year is greater than this.

"But there is another side to the story. While hogs to be fattened are more num ous than last year they are not likely to make a proportionately greater supply of product. The pigs of 1911 are smaller than those of 1910, mainly because pastures this year were short just when the pigs needed them most. Corn is higher now than it was in 1910, which usually means a shorter feeding period and less weight.

"Last winter bad cattle markets caused many feeders to hang on to both cattle and hogs and make them heavy, but this is not so likely to occur during the coming winter. Disease is more in evidence this year than last, and more pigs are being shoved into market than usual to escape it. All these things will have some effect on the supply of product this fall and next winter, and those who expect an over supplied market. those who expect an over supplied market are likely to be disappointed."

### MAKES A HIT WITH CASING TRADE.

The Consolidated Casing Company of Philadelphia, which is a branch of the Consolidated Dressed Beef Company of that city, is making great strides forward in the casing field. This casing department is now under the management of Mr. T. Harlan, and it is stated that the casing business of the company has increased about 200 per cent. since Mr. Harlan took hold of things. He is said to have made quite a hit with the trade by his methods and manner of doing business.

NO AGITATING ARMS. NO WEAR ON THE INNER SHELL.



THE BRECHT ROTARY VACUUM DRYER.

EQUIPPED WITH SPECIAL STICK FEED **ABSOLUTELY ODORLESS** 

### The BRECHT Rotary VACUUM DRYER

BLOOD, TANKAGE AND BONES

HAS NO EQUAL FOR ECONOMY IN OPERATING

PRODUCES DRY TANKAGE AT ONE HALF THE COST OF ANY
OTHER STEAM DRYER MANUFACTURED:

BY-PRODUCTS MACHINERY

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NEW YORK, 174-176 Pearl St. DENVER, 14th & Waxee Sts. TORONTO, CAN., 1314 Traders Bank Bldg.

### ICE AND REFRIGERATION

#### NEW CORPORATIONS.

Norfolk, Va.—The Norfolk Fisheries Corporation has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$150,000. L. W. Brown is president.

Jourdanton, Tex.—The Atascosa Ice, Water and Light Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$15,000 by T. P. Zanderson and others.

Charleston, Ky.—The Commissioner Ice, Coal and Storage Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000 by S. Sottle, J. Sottle and R. Rivers.

Raleigh, N. C.—The Standard Ice Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000 by E. C. Hillyer, A. R. D. Johnson and C. A. Johnson. A 50-ton ice plant will be erected.

### ICE NOTES.

Hartford, Ala.—Plans are on foot for the erection of an ice plant here.

Arkadelphia, Ark.—F. J. Carpenter has completed plans for a 20-ton ice plant.

Tulsa, Okla.—A 40-foot high water-cooling tower is to be erected by the Tulsa Corporation.

Mercedes, Tex.—A 10-ton ice and refrigerating plant will be established by Henry Heil.

Corpus Christi, Tex.—J. R. Kline, of San Antonio, and associates will establish a creamery plant.

Mobile, Ala.—A company is being organized with \$350,000 capital stock to erect a cold storage plant.

Penn Yan, N. Y.—S. Short, of New York City, has purchased the Keuka Lake Ice Company's business.

Greenville, S. C.—The Greenville Ice and Fuel Company will erect an additional ice plant of 50 tons' capacity.

Iowa Falls, Ia.—The property and business of the Iowa Falls Ice Company has been transferred to A. E. McEwan.

New York, N. Y.—The Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association will erect a two-story ice plant at Brook avenue and 163d street.

Parkersburg, W. Va.—The contract for the erection of a cold storage plant has been let by the Parkersburg Ice and Coal Company.

Hamlin, N. Y.—Farmers and others of this visinity interested in the establishment of a cold storage plant will hold a meeting to perfect plans.

Topeka, Kan.—The Topeka Cold Storage and Fuel Company has let contracts for the erection of a large addition to its plant at First and Jackson streets.

Valdosta, Ga.—The Consolidated Ice and Power Company has completed plans for the erection of building to replace the old building of the former Valdosta Ice Company. A 40-ton plant will be installed.

Mobile, Ala.—Local produce merchants recently met at the Commercial Club and discussed the construction of a \$500,000 cold storage plant. Plans for such a plant were presented by Architect Stone. Most of the

stock of the building and operating company has been subscribed. A committee to arrange all details was authorized.

Kansas City, Mo.—Judge E. E. Porterfield of the Circuit Court has ordered the sale of the Grocers' Ice Company at Fourth and Oak streets, for the benefit of the creditors. The company was a co-operative concern of grocers and other large users of ice and the purpose was to sell ice at a lower price than charged by companies now operating. The plant has never been entirely completed.

Atlanta, Ga.—The Atlantic Ice and Coal Corporation will erect an ice plant at Augusta with 125 tons' capacity; will increase the capacity of its plant at Atlanta; the Columbus plant will be increased 80 tons and will install a 50-ton additional ice-making machinery at Albany. At its plant at Fort Valley a large ice storage house, with ice-making and refrigerating machinery, will be installed.

#### THE SENATE AND COLD STORAGE.

It was apparent to those who attended the cold storage hearing before the Senate Committee on Manufactures at Washington, says Frank A. Horne in Cold Storage and Ice Trade Journal, that the evidence which had been introduced and the manner of its presentation were having their effect upon a majority of the members of the committee who were in attendance at the sessions in the Capitol. The Senators on the committee are statesmen of capacity and ability, and, for the most part, judicially trained men who are able to properly weigh testimony and to appreciate the economic and business factors involved.

At the hearings one year ago scarcely any of the committee paid any attention to the matter, the chairman being about the only interested member, and it is probable that he had most to do with the preparation of the preposterous bill that was introduced at the beginning of the special session. At the hearings this year, however, a greater interest was shown, and at most of the sessions of the Committee on Manufactures a majority of the committee were present.

While the Senators are not yet elected by popular vote, it is evident that they listen when their constituents speak, and, in this case, the members of the committee representing the States that produce the articles affected by the bill had doubtless heard in protest from their people, and, in addition, are sufficiently versed in the requirements of agriculture and the need for the conservation of perishable foods to take a lively interest in frenzied cold storage legislation.

The attitude of a number of the Senators on the committee toward the proposed legis-

lation may be clearly deduced from their direct statements, or established by inference from the form of their questions directed to various persons who testified before the committee.

It is also a source of gratification that there are now on the official records of the government the facts of the cold storage business. Every aspect of it has been thoroughly covered, including the scientific, economic and practical sides of the question. Considerable attention has also been directed to the legal questions involved, and the force and effect which such a federal statute would probably have. The testimony was given by practical business men, representatives of several departments of the government, scientific experts, economic specialists and cold storage warehousemen.

It is believed that this evidence, presented by the various witnesses heard by the Senate Committee, and particularly those heard through the efforts of the Joint Committee, had a profound effect on the attitude toward cold storage interests of several of the members of the Senate Committee on Manufactures.

An analysis of the statements made by Chairman Heyburn, of Idaho, during the hearings exhibits him throughout as the defender of the provisions of the bill, posing as the great champion of the consumer. He repeatedly shows utter ignorance of the cold storage industry and entertains gross misconceptions of the methods and practices of the business. He has in mind remedies for alleged abuses, the application of which would cripple and destroy a great public utility.

In the course of the inquiry, however, there can be noticed a change of attitude, and, while he has evidently prejudged the case and holds preconceived notions and theories, he is frequently placed on the defensive, and generalizes when specific explanation is called for by a member of the committee.

The testimony indicates that he still opposes federal inspection on account of the expense and the large number of inspectors required.

# STATE AND MUNICIPAL MEAT INSPECTION.

(Continued from page 17.)

The local authorities must often deal with small, scattered, poorly equipped and very unsanitary slaughterhouses, and it is sometimes out of the question to require the reconstruction of the buildings and the in-



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FORT WORTH, Western Warehouse Co.
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KANSAS CITY, Crutcher Warehouse Co.
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LOS ANGELES, United Iron Works.
LOUISVILLE, Louisville Public Warehouse Co.
MEMPHIS, Patterson Transfer Co.

MILWAUKEE, Central Warehouse.
MEXICO, D. F., Ernst O. Heinsdorf.
NEWARK, Brewers' & Bottlers' Supply Co.
NEW ORLEANS, Iron Warehouses.
NEW YORK, Roessler & Hassiacher Chemical Co.
Shipley Construction & Supply Co.
NORFOLK, Nottingham & Wrenn Co.
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SAVANNAHI, Benlon Transfer Co.
SAN ANTONIO, Oriental Oil Co.
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SEATTLE, United Iron Works.
SEATTLE, United Iron Works.
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WASHINGTON, Littlefield, Alvord & Co.

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stallation of expensive equipment in order to bring about a proper sanitary condition.

In large cities most of the large establishments are already under Federal inspection. All places not under this inspection should be brought under an efficient State or municipal inspection, and this can be accomplished by following in the main the Federal regulations.

The greatest difficulty of local inspection comes in dealing with the small scattered or isolated slaughterhouses, some of which kill only a few head of animals a day, or slaughter but once or twice or three times a week. Such conditions make it advisable to concentrate the slaughtering in one place. Where establishments are large enough and well enough equipped from a sanitary standpoint to warrant separate inspection, this may be arranged; but the small scattered places where inspection would be too expensive and sanitation impossible should be superseded by a central abattoir, where inspection can be carried out in the most efficient and economical manner.

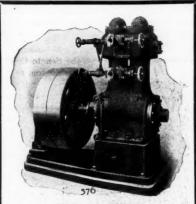
### Where Central Abattoirs Are Advisable.

Municipal abattoirs are quite common in Europe, and have been found to be an exceedingly satisfactory method of enforcing an efficient inspection, but such abattoirs are very few in this country. Aside from facilitating inspection and making it more economical, central abattoirs afford commercial

They provide machinery, facilities and equipment such as are found in large packinghouses, and which are not otherwise available to the small butchers. There is also economy in the cost of operations of a central abattoir as compared with the cost of a number of scattered places, and there is an opportunity to obtain revenue from by-products which are usually wasted at small establishments.

It is preferable to the city to build and own the abattoir and to require all slaughtering to be done there, except where conditions are such as to justify private plants, and where inspection is already in effect at such plants or can readily be applied. Where it is not practicable for the municipality to own and operate an abattoir, the next best plan is to have a central public abattoir owned and operated by private enterprise, and in that case the plant should, of course, be under an official inspection system.

The expense of building a municipal plant could very well be met by an issue of bonds, WATCH PAGE 48 FOR BARGAINS



SIZES-8 to 17 Tons

# YORK

comprise all sizes and types of the ammonia compression and absorption systems of ice-making and refrigeration.

Our enclosed types are made with engine or for belt drive-single cylinder 1/2 to 6 tons; double cylinder 8 to 17 tons. Bulletin 42.

Our single column open types, with engine, or for belt drive-single cylinder 1¼, 3 and 6 tons; double cylinder 8, 10, 20 and 30 tons. Bulletin 26.

### York Manufacturing Co.

Largest Ice Machine Monufacturers in the World

Main Office and Works: YORK, PA.

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We are supplying Refrigerator Doors to all the big packers in this country. Ask Armour, Swift, Sulzberger & Sons Co., Taft Packing Co., E. H. Stanton & Co .- or look through their plants and see for yourself! Then write us for catalogues and prices.

JONES COLD STORE DOOR CO.

Hagerstown, Maryland

and a sinking fund for the payment of these bonds could be created by setting aside a portion of the revenues. There should be a system of fees or charges to provide an income sufficient to pay the cost of operating and maintaining the abattoir and the cost of inspection, and to meet interest and provide a sinking fund in case bonds have been issued. A certain sum per head could be charged for killing, in case the entire operations were carried on by the management of the abattoir, or the butchers could be permitted to bring their stock to the abattoir and do the work there themselves by paying a certain sum per head for this privilege.

### Character of Inspectors and Their Pay.

It is very desirable to have the inspection done by veterinarians whenever possible. A man who is a graduate of a good veterinary college is not only specially trained to recognize animal diseases, but also has a good knowledge of the danger of such diseases to human health. If a veterinarian is not available in some of the small villages the services of a local physician might be obtained.

Perhaps the most satisfactory plan of compensating the inspectors is for the State or the municipality to pay them annual salaries. No inspector should, under any circumstances, receive his pay directly from the slaughterers, for reasons that are obvious. The expense of inspection may be met by charging fees, but these fees should go into the State or municipal treasury, and not directly from the meat dealer or slaughterer to the inspector.

If a system of local inspection is to provide adequate protection to the health of the community, it should cover absolutely all meat offered for public sale, and which has not been subjected to Federal or other competent inspection. All places of slaughter should be subject to inspection and regulation, and permitted only by license. If any uninspected meat is allowed to be sold, or if any slaughtering places are allowed to remain uninspected, there will be danger to the health of the community.

If an unscrupulous man wishes to dispose of diseased or suspicious-looking livestock he will take it to the place that is without inspection. If one man is allowed to maintain an uninspected slaughterhouse there will be a great temptation for him to buy stock that would not pass at the inspected places, and thus a single exception may be a source of great danger to the health of the people.

The Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture is prepared to furnish plans and specifications for central abattoirs, and will gladly give any possible information or advice with regard to establishing local inspection.

### Duty of the Consumer and Housewife.

In closing, let me emphasize the consumer's part in selecting sound meat and in caring for it properly in the home. Many people are indifferent as to whether the meat that is sold to them is inspected or not. They do not realize the dangers from uninspected meat. With some the price is of more consequence than wholesomeness.

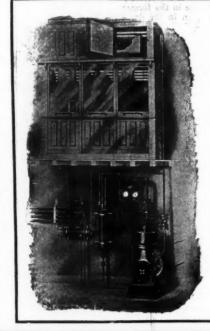
So far as the retail price is concerned, it is doubtful if inspection causes any increase. The dealer who sells uninspected meat will ask as much for it as for inspected. Then there are people who have an erroneous idea that the government inspection covers all meat offered for sale.

In buying meat the housewife should be careful to select only that which has passed either the Federal inspection or an efficient State or municipal inspection. Ask to see the inspection marks on the meat.

It should be remembered, however, that the inspection marks only mean that the meat was all right at the time it was last inspected and passed, and that it may later spoil if not properly handled and kept. The final inspection devolves upon the housewife. No matter how carefully the public inspectors have done their duty, there is danger of contamination or spoilage after the inspection and before the product reaches the consumer

After buying inspected meat and seeing that it is in good condition when received from the dealer, it should be kept in a clean refrigerator until the time of cooking, and should not be exposed to flies or other contaminations.

[A number of pictures were shown which illustrate the work at slaughterhouses under Federal inspection as contrasted with the bad conditions at uninspected places.]



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Machines can be installed during the cold weather, without interruption to your business.

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### PROVISIONS AND LARD

### WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

Quiet Trading—Future Prices Steady—Hog Movement Fair—Some Disappointment at Quality—Product Stocks Decreasing— Distribution Showing Improvement.

The fluctuations in future values during the past week have not been important in meats or lard, and speculation has been of limited volume in futures. Prices have moved narrowly from day to day, with a small volume of trading and a lack of news, which had distinct influence on values. The market seems to be waiting developments, with operators so uncertain as to the future that they are trading very cautiously.

The monthly statement of product while it did not have much influence on the future market, was considered quite an important showing. The figures were interesting in the changes for the month shown in the principal items. The changes in the stocks during the month of September showed good distribution of product, and in view of the packing returns makes a very interesting exhibit. Taking the Chicago stocks of product on October 1 and the changes during the month of September in each year, the showing was as follows:

				Mont	h's change.
			5	Sept. 30, '11.	Decrease.
Pork, n	ew, b	bls		9,093	3,112
Pork, o	ther,	bbls		25,101	6,761
Lard, P	. S.,	tes		70,730	47,017
Lard, o	ther,	tes		21,394	7.536
Total n	neats,	lbs		78,668,000	23,709,069

		Sept.	30, '10.	Decrease.
Pork,	new, bbls		10,604	2,817
Pork,	other, bbls		30,975	13,968
Lard,	P. S., tes		17,113	14,291
Lard,	other, tes		6,285	2,907
Total	meats lbs	59.3	350.787	21 264 317

During the month of September the packing of hogs at Western points has steadily increased. The gain in the hog packing for the month compared with last year has been 375,000 hogs, showing that the country has sold hogs with increasing volume, but the demand for product has been sufficient during the month to not only take care of the increased packing at Western points, which has amounted to a gain of 375,000 hogs, but there has been a material decrease in the stocks of product, which reflects a material increase in the demand for distribution.

stocks of product, which renects a increase in the demand for distribution. The exports during the month have not changed to any important extent. The shipments of meat have increased 11,000,000 lbs., and there has been an increase in the exports of lard of 28,000,000 lbs. over last year. This increase in the foreign demand, together with the gain in the domestic distribution, is indicative of a better demand for distribution, which is taken as indicating that the country is absorbing the movement of livestock and the consequent product at the prevailing prices.

The weight of the hogs has been a little unsatisfactory of late, and there has been some complaint regarding the quality of the hogs coming to market. This is undoubtedly due to the high price of feedstuffs, and the relatively unsatisfactory prices for stocks compared with last year. The average price of hogs the past week was \$6.23, against

\$8.58 last year, while the price of corn was 14c. a bushel higher than last year for December corn and 12c. a bushel higher for May.

May.

Rather close observers of the market are inclined to think that the quality of the hogs will suffer to some extent until the price of hogs changes more in keeping with the price of feedstuffs. Feed conditions have not been satisfactory all summer, and the quality of the hogs is naturally reflecting this situation. The weather conditions have recently been very wet, which has kept the fall pasturage green, but has not been very satisfactory for stock interests.

this situation. The weather conditions have recently been very wet, which has kept the fall pasturage green, but has not been very satisfactory for stock interests.

The situation of the market is one which is evidently much dependent on the fall movement of hogs, and also whether the demand both for domestic and foreign account will be maintained compared with the movement of livestock to market.

The figures for the exports of provisions show a large increase in the foreign demand. This increase in the demand has to a certain extent been coincident with the increase in the packing this season compared with last. The shipments of lard began to increase right after the first of the year, but the shipments of meats did not begin to grow until later. The increase in the export movement is to a large extent parallel with the summer packing season, which began March 1. The total exports since March 1 have increased 72,849,000 lbs. of meats compared with last year, and there has been an increase of 148,113,000 lbs. of lard. The packing of hogs during that time has increased 3,635,000. Packing of hogs at Western centers for the week was 425,000, against 445,000 the previous week and 355,000 last year.

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Our insulation salesmen are specialists. They devote all their time to insulation only—they study its problems constantly—all to the end that we may give our customers good service.

Unequalled manufacturing facilities are another big factor. We have two plants making cork insulation with a combined output of ten carloads a day. This ensures prompt shipment of all orders.

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Nor is the customer who buys insulation and puts it up himself overlooked. Carefully prepared instructions are furnished without extra charge.

To give the best service—whether the job be large or small—has been the policy of this company for fifty years.

### ARMSTRONG CORK COMPANY

Insulation Department

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Makers and Distributors of
NONPAREIL CORKBOARD INSULATION NONPAREIL CORK COVERINGS for Cold Pipes
NONPAREIL HIGH PRESSURE COVERINGS for Steam Lines and Boilers

Branches in all the large cities

Since March 1 the total has been 15,310,000, against 11,675,000 last year.

BEEF.—Prices are firm, with heavy beef in more demand and better prices asked. Quoted: Family, \$13.50@14; mess, \$12.50@13; packet, \$13@13.50; extra India mess, \$19.50@20.

PORK.—The market is quiet, with prices about steady. Mess is quoted at \$16.75@17; clear, \$16.75@17.50; family, \$19@21.

LARD.—With the break in the October delivery of lard West there has been a general recession in values, with moderate trading on the spot. City steam, \$8.75; Middle West, \$9@9.10; Western, \$9.20; refined Continent, \$9.80; South American, \$10.60; Brazil, kegs, \$11.60; compound lard, 7½@8c.

### -0 EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

Exports of hog products from New York reported up to Wednesday, October 4, 1911:

reported up to Wednesday, October 4, 1911:

BACON.—Antwerp, Belgium, 156,589 lbs.;
Amsterdam, Holland, 15,709 lbs.; Bahia,
Brazil, 2,711 lbs.; Drammen, Norway, 18,936
lbs.; Fiume, Austria, 51,399 lbs.; Glasgow,
Scotland, 135,388 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 59,266
lbs.; Hamburg, Germany, 15,740 lbs.; Havre,
France, 111,050 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 4,673
lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 39,542 lbs.; Liverpool,
England, 982,513 lbs.; Manchester, England,
6,812 lbs.; Marseilles, France, 249,124 lbs.;
Nuevitas, Cuba, 25,254 lbs.; Oran, Algeria,
9,628 lbs.; Oporto, Portugal, 31,218 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 196,122 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba,
11,017 lbs.; Santos, Brazil, 3,850 lbs.; Trieste,
Austria, 162,000 lbs.; Trinidad, W. I., 486
lbs.; Uleaborg, Russia, 15,945 lbs.; Wasa,
Russia, 15,702 lbs.; Wiborg, Russia, 63,638
lbs.

HAMS.—Antwerp, Belgium, 507,625 lbs.; Amsterdam, Holland, 6,144 lbs.; Curacao, Lee-

ward Islands, 754 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 1,552 lbs.; Dominica, W. I., 3,331 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 1,803 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 280,000 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 4,897 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 23,703 lbs.; Jacmel, Haiti, 1,006 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 1,130 lbs.; La Guaira, Venezuela, 11,839 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 795,653 lbs.; London, England, 59,860 lbs.; Manchester, England, 13,053 lbs.; Manila, P. L. 3,000 lbs.; Martinique, W. L.

Guarra, Venezuela, 11,839 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 795,653 lbs.; London, England, 59,860 lbs.; Manchester, England, 13,053 lbs.; Mannila, P. I., 3,000 lbs.; Martinique, W. I., 5,596 lbs.; Macoris, S. D., 8,729 lbs.: Neuvitas, W. I., 1,934 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 2,664 lbs.; St. Thomas, W. I., 1,960 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 31,803 lbs.; Southampton, England, 36,078 lbs.; St. Johns, N. F., 17,712 lbs.; Tampico, Mexico, 2,285 lbs.; Trinidad. W. I., 5,170 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 3,404 lbs.

LARD.—Acajutla, Salvador, 7,000 lbs.; Antwerp, Belgium, 533 312 lbs.; Buenos Aires, A. R., 1,420 lbs.; Buenaventura, Colombia, 2,067 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 6,008 lbs.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 12,318 lbs.; Ciudad Bolivia, Venezuela, 800 lbs.; Dantzig, Germany, 96,680 lbs.; Dominica, W. I., 1,972 lbs.; Dunkirk, France, 11,130 lbs.; Fiume, Austria, 104,096 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 119, 495 lbs.; Hamburg, Germany, 95,3,220 lbs.; Havre, France, 411,035 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 938 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 136-234 lbs.; Jangua, 1,150 lbs.; Iquique, Chile, 6,350 lbs.; Jacmel, Haiti, 81,702 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 3,310 lbs.; Koenigsberg, Germany, 210,575 lbs.; La Guaira, Venezuela, 20,675 lbs.; London, England, 829,190 lbs.; Macoris, S. D., 56,082 lbs.; Manchester, England, 340,558 lbs.; Mannila, P. I., 4,500 lbs.; Marseilles, France, 85,795 lbs.; Marsala, Sicily, 8,432 lbs.; France, 85,795 lbs.; Marsala, Sicily, 8,432 lbs.; Neuvitas. Cuba, 48,500 lbs.; Nassau, W. I., 14,970 lbs.; Oruro, Bolivia, 5,290 lbs.; Port Limon, C. R., 7,868 lbs.; Puerto Colombia, 38,320 lbs.; Port au lbs.; Puerto Colombia, 38,320 lbs.; Port au

Prince, W. I., 40,351 lbs.; Rio Janeiro, Brazil, 2,052 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 770,799 lbs.; St. Johns, N. F., 4,000 lbs.; Singapore, Straits Settlement, 33,332 lbs.; St. Thomas, W. I., 5,907 lbs.; Sierre Leone, Africa, 9,361 lbs.; Santa Marta, 6,790 lbs.; Stralsund, Germany, 6,142 lbs.; Stettin, Germany, 305,460 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 33,241 lbs.; Southampton, England, 121,200 lbs.; Soerabaya, 8,250 lbs.; Trieste, Austria, 23,005 lbs.; Triinidad W. I.

England, 121,200 lbs.; Soutnampton, England, 121,200 lbs.; Soerabaya, 8,250 lbs.; Trieste, Austria, 23,005 lbs.; Trinidad. W. I., 46,462 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 3,310 lbs.; West Hartlepool, England, 131,747 lbs.

LARD OIL.—Demerara, British Guiana, 671 gals.; Hamburg, Germany, 35 bbls.; Havre, France, 12 bbls.; Rio Janeiro, Brazil, 500 gals.

PORK.—Buenos Aires, A. R., 25 bbls.; Cape Palmas, 2½ bbls.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 55 kgs.; Dakar, Senegal, 5 bbls.; Demerara, British Guiana, 25 bbls.; Havana, Cuba, 10 tes.; Hamilton, W. I., 22 bbls.; Dacenerara, British Guiana, 25 bbls.; Havana, Cuba, 10 tes.; Hamilton, W. I., 22 bbls.; Jacmel, Haiti, 129 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 33 bbls.; Liverpool, England, 135 bbls.; London, England, 67 bbls.; Macoris, S. D., 50 bbls.; Marseilles, France, 5 bbls.; Nassau, W. I., 55 bbls.; Port au Prince, W. I., 136 bbls.; Port Limon, C. R., 7 bbls.; St. Thomas, W. I., 23 bbls.; St. Johns, N. F., 652 bbls.; Trinidad, W. I., 135 bbls.

SAUSAGES.—Antwerp, Belgium, 225 pa.;

SAUSAGES.—Antwerp, Belgium, 225 pa.; Marseilles, France, 249 bxs.

### **EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS**

Exports of hog products for the week ending Saturday, September 30, 1911, with comparative tables:

ung, in premiure ou.	PORK, BI		e tables.
	Week	Week	From
	ending	ending	Nov. 1. '10
	Sept. 30.	Oct. 1,	Nov. 1, '10, to Sept. 30,
To-	1911.	1910.	1911.
United Kingdom.	150	379	21,187
Continent	154	198	11,232
So, & Cen. Am.	438	319	21,470
West Indies	1.391	426	42,908
Br. No. Am. Col.	1.053	338	14,773
Other countries	22	333	1,411
Total	3,208	1,660	112,981
20041	,	LBS.	410,001
			000 044 450
United Kingdom	5,650,850	5,104,625	293,644,470
Continent	1,498,950	525,000	39,529,775
So. & Cen. Am	86,050	244,600	5,837,900
West Indies	187,850	171,025	12,687,428
Br. No. Am. Col	12,400	6,400	232,625
Other countries .	9,525	3,600	352,225
Total	7,445,625	6,055,250	352,284,428
	LARD, L	BS.	
United Kingdom	4,830,276	4,052,490	227,792,285
Continent	7,285,390	2,334,550	234,715,917
So, & Cen. Am	368,000	225,200	24,657,650
West Indies	1,379,500	282,100	41,939,117
Br. No. Am. Col	47,600	729	773,316
Other countries	37,700	5,000	2,001,300
Total	13,948,466	6,900,069	531,879,585
RECAPITULATI	ON OF THE	WEEK'S I	EXPORTS.
	Pork, bbls.	Meats, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York	1,652	3,910,600	7,189,150
Boston	46	863,525	979,366
Philadelphia		184,000	391,000
Baltimore		157,500	3,380,950
New Orleans		125,000	990,000
Montreal	100	2,123,000	559,000
Total week	3,208	7,445,625	13,948,466
Previous week	2,606	9,664,400	14,650,722
Two weeks ago	3,246	9,453,225	12,833,020
Cor. week last y'r		6,055,250	6,900,169
COMPARATIV	VE SUMMA	RY OF EX	PORTS.
	om Nov. 1,		
1910		, Same time	
	1911.	last year.	Increase.
Pork. lbs	22,596,200	19,729,400	2,866,800

From Nov. 1, 1910, to Sept. 30	0. Same time	
1911. Pork. lbs	last year.	Increase. 2,866,800 81,777,533 172,717,648

### OCEAN FREIGHTS.

	rpool,	Glasgow, Per Ton.	Hamburg, Per 100 lbs.
Beef, per tierce	15/	15/	@24c.
Oil Cake	10c.	12c.	@14c.
Bacon	15/	15/	@24c.
Lard, tierces	15/	15/	@24c.
Cheese	20/	25/	@48c.
Canned meats	15/	15/	@24c.
Butter	25/	30/	@48c.
Tallow	15/	15/	@24c.
Pork, per harrel	15/	15/	@24c.

### ARTHUR DYER

BROKER Provisions and Cotton Oil CASH AND FUTURES 438 Produce Exchange . New York

#### EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS

Exports of commodities from New York to foreign ports for the week ending Saturday, September 30, 1911, as shown by Williams & Terhune's report are as follows:

Steamer and Destination.	Oil Cake.		Cheese,		Tallow.		Fork.	La		
	Bags.	Bbls.	Boxes.	Boxes.	Pkgs.	Pkgs.	Bbls.	Tes. an	d Pkgs.	
Caronia, Liverpool	353		786	974		65		515	1700	
Campania, Liverpool			1246	513		75	50	180	1012	
1Celtic, Liverpool			253	2170	50	90		248	3315	
2*Minneapolis, London		350	250	43		50		50	4920	
3*Philadelphia, Southampton	****			596				25	2650	
Oceanic, Southampton									800	
Rossetti, Manchester		650		20				387	3075	
Galileo, Hull						125		620	11444	
*Chicago City, Bristol			171					1274	30	
*California, Glasgow			125	796		51		315	125	
Kaiserin Aug. Victoria, Hamburg				2		225		395	3389	
Cincinnati, Hamburg	1760	276		103		115	7	425	7695	
Potsdam, Rotterdam	5600	100		350		42		905	5325	
Uranium, Rotterdam	2856	250								
Finland, Antwerp	2117			1222		185	138	340	9030	
Georgian, Antwerp	4900									
Kaiser Wil. der Grosse, Bremen						150			250	
Grosser Kurfurst, Bremen									1500	
Hellig Olav, Baltic				235		25		565	1000	
La Provence, Havre				100				205	1215	
Niagara, Havre	3662			365	20			505	1930	
Tiger, Dunkirk	700				661			25		
Madonna, Marseilles				303	300		10	142	195	
Alice, Mediterranean		955		25	80			750	1325	
Hamburg, Mediterranean		****		70					125	
Total	21948	2581	2831	7887	1111	1198	205	7871	62050	
Last week	11963	1334	3801	5332	1015	939	658	6940	52733	
Same time in 1910	15992	****	****	4588		781	651	4753	16270	

\*Cargo estimated by steamship company. 1.—Butter, 1,580 pkgs. 2.—Butter, 2,100 pkgs. 3.—Butter, 500 pkgs.

### ADLER & OBERNDORF, Inc. UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO, ILL.

TALLOW & GREASE PLACE YOUR OFFERINGS BEFORE US

### TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

### WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW .- A return of confidence to a, small degree was manifest in the tallow market during the past week with a little more inclination on the part of manufacturers to meet the views of holders. Business was not on a large scale, but pessimism is being gradually dispelled and it is believed that with an increase in the production there will be less reluctance on the part of tallow interests to make their position known. Supplies recently have not increased in appreciable amounts; in fact, there is some disappointment expressed at the low ebb of offerings.

Demand continues of a domestic character, with foreign bids below a workable basis and a disposition shown by interests abroad not to accept American offers excepting in isolated cases. The decline in cottonseed oil has not been a factor inspiring inquiry, while the circulation of bearish advices on the provision situation is not conducive to confidence at this time. Nevertheless it appeared as though offerings of country goods were smaller, while there was less indication of stored lots of tallow being pressed for sale, at least at these levels.

The London auction sale failed to offer stimulus. There were 2,029 casks offered for sale, of which 1,602 were disposed of at an sale, of which 1,002 were disposed of at an average decline of 3d. The London stock as of September 30 was reported at 13,292 casks. Australasian shipments were 5,900 tons for the month of September. City tallow quoted at 6%c. in hogsheads; country, 6%@6%c. nominal, in tierces, as to quality, and specials 7c. in hogsheads.

STEARINE.—Trade has been of rather limited proportions during the past week and in absence of important inquiry the tendency of values was to sag. Demand from compound lard manufacturers has not been large in the aggregate, and generally the disposition is to purchase requirements for over a short time only. Oleo stearine quoted at short time only.

### SEE PAGE 39 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

LARD OIL .- Demand is not active and the market shows little change. Prices are quoted nominal.

OLEO OIL.-Interest has been rather important and although offerings were slightly heavier with the reaction in foreign oils, no particular weakness occurred. Choice is quoted at 12c.; New York, medium, 8½@9¾c.; Rotterdam, 67 florins.

LARD STEARINE .- Interest in the market

continues very quiet. Prices are quoted at 101/a@11c.

GREASE .- Trade continues quiet with the market steady on small sales. Quotations: Yellow, 5¼@5¾c.; bone, 6@6½c.; house, 5¾ @6c.; "B" and "A" white, nominal.

GREASE STEARINE.—The demand is slow with buyers showing very little interest.

Yellow, 6@6%c., and white, 6½@6%c. COCOANUT OIL.—Spot supplies continue scarce and the shipments from abroad are of moderate volume and do not bring any pressure on the market. Copra is high in price and the shipments from primary markets are readily absorbed. Quotations: Cochin, spot. readily absorbed. Quotations: Coenin, spot. 14@15c.; shipment, 11½@12c., October-November arrival; October-November coast shipment, 10½@10½c.; Ceylon, spot, 11c.; shipment, 10¼@10½c., October-November.

PALM OIL.—The market is very steady. Demand, while not active, is of good volume and the arrivals are taken steadily off the

and the arrivals are taken steadily off the market. Quoted: Prime red, spot, 7½@7½c.; do., to arrive, 7c.; Lagos, spot, 7½@7¾c.; do., to arrive, 7¾@7½c.; palm kernels, 9¾ @9%c.; shipments, 9½c. CORN OIL—Demand has been rather prices and prime and price and prices are a little lever. Prices

moderate and prices are a little lower. Prices are quoted at \$6.20.

SOYA BEAN OIL.—Supplies both on the spot and in European centers are small and the shipments of beans from Manchuria are not heavy. Spot is quoted at 7c., while ship-ment oil is 6¾@7c. NEATSFOOT OIL.—Prices are firm with

supplies well held and offerings moderate. Quotations: For 20 cold test, 95c.@\$1.00; 30 do., 88c.; 40 do., water white, 79c.; prime, 65c.; low grade off yellow, 60c.

#### EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

Exports of beef products from New York reported up to Wednesday, October 4, 1911:

BEEF.—Antwerp, Belgium, 150 kgs.; Amsterdam, Holland, 20 bbls.; Buenos Ayres, A. R., 50 bbls.; Cape Palmas, 7 bbls.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 37 bbls., 10 tcs.; Colon, Panama, 15 bbls.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 5 bbls.; Demerara, British Guiana, 410 bbls.; 5 bbls.; Demerara, British Guiana, 410 bbls.; Glasgow, Scotland, 46 tes.; Hamburg, Germany, 75 tes.; Havre, France, 50 bbls.; Hamilton, W. I., 7,493 lbs., 34 bbls., 6 tes.; Jacmel, Haiti, 66 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 90 bbls., 40 tes.; Larvik, 50 bbls.; Liverpool, England, 138,750 lbs., 60 bbls., 150 tes.; London, England, 100,941 lbs., 40 tes., 25 bbls.; Macoris, S. D., 7½ bbls.; Martinique, W. I., 44 bbls.; Newcastle, England, 25 tes.; Port au Prince, W. I., 40 bbls.; Port Limon, C. R., 40 bbls.; Rotterdam, Holland, 25 bbls.; St. Petersburg, Russia, 25 tes.; St. Thomas, W. I., 16 bbls.; Sierre Leone, Africa, 97 bbls.; Sydney, Australia, 50 bbls.; St. Johns, N. F., 500 bbls.; Trinidad, W. I., 97 bbls., 25 tes. Sydney, Australia, 50 bbls.; St. Johns, N. 500 bbls.; Trinidad, W. I., 97 bbls., 25 tcs.

OLEO OIL.—Beyrouth, 100 cs.; Constantinople, Turkey, 75 tcs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 70 tcs.; Genoa, Italy, 20 tcs.; Havana, Cuba, 25 tcs.; Hamburg, Germany, 1,442 tcs.; Havre, France, 50 tcs.; London, England, 250 tcs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 1,381 tcs.; St. Johns, N. F., 100 tcs.; Southampton, England, 190 tcs. land, 190 tes.

OLEOMARGARINE.—Colon, Panama, 3,590 bs.; Dominica, W. I., 7,600 lbs.; Jacmal, Haiti, 14,425 lbs.; Martinique, W. I., 4,50 lbs.; Macoris, S. D., 8,192 lbs.; Nassau, W. I., 1,920 lbs.; Port au Prince, 5,655 lbs.; Puerto, Colombia, 1,800 lbs.; St. Thomas, W. I., 8,575

TALLOW.—Antwerp, Belgium, 3,800 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 4,430 lbs.; Dominica, W. I., 7,744 lbs.; Macoris, S. D., 7,775 lbs.; Marseilles, France, 22,430 lbs.; Puerto Colombia, 3,323 lbs.

TALLOW SCRAP. - London, England, 55,750 lbs.

TALLOW OIL.—Havre, France, 20 bbls.; Liverpool, England, 20 bbls.

TONGUE.—Liverpool, England, 5 bbls.; London, England, 10 bbls.

London, England, 10 bbls.

CANNED MEATS.—Antwerp, Belgium, 460 cs.; Amsterdam, Holland, 175 cs.; Buenos Ayres, A. R., 100 cs.; Cuidad Bolivia, Venezuela, 42 pgs.; Cuaracao, Leeward Islands, 15 cs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 1,115 cs.; Hamburg, Germany, 200 pa.; Hamilton, W. I., 97 pa.; Kingston, W. I., 54 pa.; La Guaira, Venezuela, 49 pa.; Liverpool, England, 125 cs.; London, England, 1,685 cs.; Manchester, England, 1,254 cs.; Macoris, S. D., 40 pa.; Manila, P. I., 86 cs.; Mazaltan, Mexico, 87 cs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 25 cs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 50 cs.; Southampton, England, 225 pgs.; St. Thomas, W. I., 79 cs.; Singapore, Straits Settlement, 55 pa.; Santiago, Cuba, 21 pa.

### CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, October 5.—Latest market quotations are as follows: 74 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.85 basis 60 per cent.; 76 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.85@1.90 basis 60 per cent.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, 2c. per lb.; 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda in bbls., 3c. per lb.; 48 per cent. carbonate soda ash, \$1.10 per 100 lbs.; borax, 43/c. per lb.; talc, 1/4@1/2c. per lb.; silex, \$15@20 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; marble flour, \$7.50@8 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; silicate soda, 85c. per 100 lbs.; carbonate of potash, 4/2@43/c. per lb.; carbonate of potash, 4/2@43/c. per lb.; carbonate of potash, 4/2@43/c. per lb.; clectrolytic caustic potash, 90@92 per cent., 5%@6c. per lb. Genuine Lagos palm oil in casks, 14/1,800 lbs., 7%@8c. per lb.; clarified palm oil in bbls., 8c. per lb.; prime red palm oil in casks, 7/2c. per lb.; palm kernel oil in casks of New York, October 5.-Latest market quo-

# SOYA BEAN O

AND ALL SOAP MATERIALS

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about 1,200 lbs., 9%@9½c. per lb.; green olive oil, 75c. per gal.; yellow olive oil, 85c. per lb.; green olive oil foots, 7¼c. per lb.; peanut oil, 70c. per gal.; Ceylon cocoanut oil, 10½@11c. per lb.; Cochin cocoanut oil, 13@14c. per lb.; cottonseed oil, 7@7.10c. per lb.; soya hean oil, 6¾@7c. per lb.

Prime city tallow in hhds., 6%c. per lb.; special tallow in tierces, 7½c. per lb.; oleo stearine, 11@11½c. per lb.; house grease, 6½@6%c. per lb.; brown grease, 5½@5%c. per lb.; yellow packer's grease, 6@6¼c. per lb.

### COTTON OIL CABLE MARKETS

Hamburg.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Hamburg, October 5.—Market easy. Quetations: Choice summer white oil, 63 marks; butter oil, 63½ marks; summer yellow, October, 57½ marks; November-December, 54½

#### Rotterdam.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Rotterdam, October 5 .- Market firm. Quotations: Prime summer yellow, 341/2 florins; choice summer white and butter oil, 363/4

#### Antwerp.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.) Antwerp, October 5.—Market firm. Quota-tions: Summer yellow, 703/4 francs.

### Marseilles.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Marseilles, October 5.—Market is firm.
Quotations: Prime summer yellow, 71
francs; prime winter yellow, 77% francs; choice summer white oil, 75% francs.

### Liverpool.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)
Liverpool, October 5.—Market is firm.
notations: Prime summer yellow, 28%s.; Quotations: off oil, 28%s.

### SOUTHERN MARKETS

Columbia.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)
Columbia, S. C., October 5.—Crude cottonseed oil, any shipment, 32c. bid; Carolina
mills are not free sellers.

Atlanta, Ga.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)
Atlanta, Ga., October 5.—Immediate delivery crude cottonseed oil, 32c. bid; October, November and December, 31½c. Meal dull at \$23, f. o. b. mills. Hulls, \$7, Atlanta, loose.

Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., October 5.—Cottonseed oil market dull; prime crude, 32½,@33c. Prime 8 per cent. meal steady at \$24.50@25 per ahort ton. Hulls dull at \$5@5.50 per ton,

New Orleans.

(Special Wire to The Matianal Provisioner.) New Orleans, La., October 5, Crude cotton-



priesande Bruss (pr Bourese Gornio (pr Bourese Gornio (pr Pear Gors Anie Coxino (pr Pear Gors Anie Coxino (pr AD TRIME SUMMERS ELLOW ADITY SUMMER WAITER SDAP VI

OFFICE AND REFINERY FLOYD & K STS FO. STATION "E" LOUISVILLE, KY. CABLE ADDRESS

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### LICENSED AND BONDED N SEED OIL

IN UNITED STATES.

seed oil easier at 311/2c.; few sales at 31@ seed on easier at 31/20.; few sales at 31/20. 311/4c. for Texas yesterday; production large, and much of it off quality, especially Louisiana and Valley. Meal easier at \$28.75 long ton, ship's side, for 8 per cent. prime. Hulls weak at \$6 loose, \$8 sacked, New Orleans.

Dallas.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Dallas, Tex., October 5.—Mills well sold up and not anxious sellers today at 30½c, freely bid for prime crude cottonseed oil. Choice loose cake, \$26, f. o. b. Galveston.

COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Aspegren & Co.)

New York, October 4.-From last week's closing the market advanced 15@20 points on heavy European buying. At the high levels crude oil started to come out in tremendous quantities and hedge selling by re-finers against their crude purchase more than took care of all buying. Crude oil continued to come out even on the daily declines in this market, and before same ceased the refined market had fallen to last week's closing levels. The market the past two days was confined within narrow limits. At the low levels the bull interests and Europe seemed willing to take on large quantities, and at only slight advances crude oil could again be secured in large blocks.

The government report on the condition of cotton, issued on the 2nd, giving a condition of 71.1, certainly points to a cotton crop of at least 14,000,000 bales. This will mean a big supply of cotton oil. While Europe seems willing to take large quantities around present market prices, still they can only take care of a certain quantity. This country

shows but little interest in cotton oil, and shows but little interest in cotton oil, and their takings have fallen far below previous years. On a supply and demand basis, it begins to look as if the supply will shortly be considerably greater than the demand, and irrespective of the real intrinsic value of cotton oil. ton oil the price may have to be marked down to a point where the oil will be considered a purchase for investment.

GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, October 5.-Quotations on green

Chicago, October 5.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams—Green, 8@10 lbs. ave., 10½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 10½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 10%c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 10%c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 10½c. Sweet pickled, 8@10 lbs. ave., 11½@11½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 11½@11½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 11½@11½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 11½@15 lbs. ave., 11½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 11½c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 12½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 12½c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 12½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 12½c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 1½c. Sweet pickled.

12½c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 11¾c. Sweet pickled, 14@16 lbs. ave., 12½c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 12½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 121/8c.; 22@24 lbs. ave.,

11%c. New York Shoulders—Green, 10@12 lbs. ave., Sc. Sweet pickled, 10@12 lbs. ave.,

8@8½c.
Picnic Hams—Green, 5@6 lbs. ave., 7½c.;
6@8 lbs. ave., 7¾c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 7½c.;
10@12 lbs. ave., 7¼c. Sweet pickled, 5@6
lbs. ave., 7½c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 7¼c.
8@10 lbs. ave., 7½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 7¼c.
Clear Bellies—Green, 6@8 lbs. ave., 13c.;
8@10 lbs. ave., 12c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 11c.;
12@14 lbs. ave., 10c. Sweet pickled, 6@8 lbs. ave., 12%c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 12c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 12c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 12c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 11c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 10½c.

Bargains in equipment may be obtained by watching the "For Sale" department, page 48.

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### COTTONSEED

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the Louisiana Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

Crude Continues Barely Steady-Seed Selling Freely-Oil Prices Irregularly Lower-Consuming Demand Less Active-Cotton Conditions and Government Reports Bearish.

Although with the promulgation of the government cotton reports this week there was nothing essentially new disclosed, it was apparent that the statistics were not without effect. Probably it was a mere coincidence that seed offerings became more plentiful, with a slackening in the demand for crude, but the consensus of opinion was that the last shadow of doubt had been removed as regards the total outturn of a record production, in the event of normal weather conditions prevailing to the end of the season in the cotton growing territories.

The ginning figures of 3,663,000 bales were never before equalled, and compared with 2.312.000 bales last year and 2,568,000 bales two years ago. With the condition of the crop 71.1, deterioration of only two points occurred during the month, against a normal decline in conditions of about seven points. The ten-year average of condition is 66.5. Obviously, there is a wide diversity of opinion as to the yield of cotton from the acreage planted, with the conclusions depending upon the basis used as to the yield per acre. Last year this was approximately 182 lbs., while this season the cultivation is considerably better and reports of the area abandoned indicate that it is very limited.

The consensus of opinion is that a yield of approximately 14,000,000 bales will be recorded. To ascertain what quantity of oil will be realized is also a hazardous undertaking at this time; as the percentage of seed to be crushed is problematical. A crush somewhat smaller than last year, however, would not be surprising, due to the lower prices of seed. This naturally will tend to increase the disposition among farmers to withhold a greater part of their surplus for fertilizing purposes. On the other hand the future market at present is on a very satisfactory hedging basis for refining interests, and therefore it would seem as though a greater quantity of seed will be crushed, particularly as the manufacturers' profit is admitted to be very fair.

According to the recent government statistics of 168,000,000 gallons of oil having been produced from a crop of 12,000,000 bales last year, the crush was 80 per cent., but in usually well-informed circles this statement is viewed skeptically. The disposition among the larger interests is to anticipate a crush of approximately 65 per cent. this season,

and incidentally opinions seem to be favoring lower prices at this time.

Assuming that the crop will approximate
14,000,000 bales, a nominal total of 7,000,000
tons of seed will be received, which with a
crush of 65 per cent. would indicate 4,550,000
tons available. Applying the nominal yield
of 40 gallons per ton, less 8 per cent. refining loss, or a net yield of 36.8 gallons, a
crush of oil is suggested of 167,440,000 gallons, or 3,348,000 bbls. of 50 gallons to a
barrel. Such a quantity would be greater by
approximately 200,000 bbls. than the largest
consumptive demand ever reported for cotconsumptive demand ever reported for cottonseed oil.

At present indications favor a large export business this season, and there have been claims made that in some instances export business already booked is almost as large as the total for nine months of the past season. It has been confidently claimed that foreign business will exceed the million mark this year, so that it is apparent, assuming that this does materialize, that a large amount still will be available for domestic requirements.

requirements.

Soap-makers this season are reported to have absorbed a good volume of oil, when prices several weeks ago were at about the 5½c. level, and it is thought that in the event of those prices again being reached, inquiry from that industry will once more assume fair dimensions. On the other hand the compound lard situation is not looked upon as particularly bright at this time, due to unsettled feeling in the pure lard market, where several of the larger interests have been disposed to lay stress upon the liberal



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### Cottonseed Products.

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### GOLD MEDALS AWARDED

Chicago, 1893. San Francisco, 1894. Atianta, 1895. Paris, 1906, Buffalo, 1901. Charleston, S. C., 1902. St. Louis, 1904.

# KENTUCKY REFINING COMPANY

INCORPORATED 1885

### COTTON SEED OIL

SNOWFLAKE-Choice Summer White Deodorized Oil WHITE DAISY-Prime Summer White Deodorized Oil DELMONICO-Choice Summer Yellow Oil APEX-Prime Summer Yellow Oil

BUTTERCUP-Deodorized Summer Yellow Oil NONPAREIL-Choice Winter Yellow Salad Oil ECLIPSE-Choice Butter Oil

### REFINERY AND GENERAL OFFICE, LOUISVILLE, KY. "Refinery" Louisville, U.S.A.

hog supplies. It has been predicted that hogs will be plentiful during the late fall and winter, although it is asserted that the present basis of hog products discounts 5½c.

hogs.

Although predictions generally favor a lower range of cottonseed oil values, interests who appear extremely bearish on the probable surplus do not care to forecast prices much below the 5c. level for oil. Apparently the expectations are for a prodigious consumptive inquiry from all quarters if such prices are recorded, but the claim is still emphatic that it will be the deflation of values that will bring about this record consumption. Meanwhile home trade is fair, but buyers are conservative and are not purchasing ahead. Foreigners continue to show a disposition to take on additional supplies at the decline, although considerable is heard the decline, although considerable is heard

a disposition to take on additional supplies at the decline, although considerable is heard of the speculative buying for foreign account, and the sagging tendency of foreign oils recently suggests less tension abroad.

Closing prices, Saturday, September 30, 1911.—Spot, \$6.80; October, \$5.80@5.81; November, \$5.50@5.61; December, \$5.50@5.61; January, \$5.61@5.62; February, \$5.65 @5.72; March, \$5.71@5.73; April, \$5.72@5.80; May, \$5.74@5.80. Futures closed at 1 to 5 advance. Sales were: Spot, 100, \$7; October, 3,000, \$5.81@5.73; November, 3,200, \$5.60 @5.56; December, 2,600, \$5.60@5.58; January, 2,600, \$5.61@5.60; March, 1,400, \$5.72@5.67. Total sales, 12,900. Good off, \$5.20; off, \$5.25 @5.81; winter, \$5.80; summer, \$5.80; prime crude, S. E., \$4.35@4.45; prime crude, Yexas, \$4.35@4.45. Monday, October 2, 1911.—Spot, \$6; October, \$5.73@5.75; November, \$5.48@5.50; December, \$5.48@5.50; January, \$5.49@5.51; February, \$5.55@5.58; March, \$5.59@5.61; April, \$5.64@5.70; May, \$5.69@5.71. Futures closed at 5 to 12 decline. Sales were: October, 1,500, \$5.76@5.74; November, 600, \$5.51 @5.50; December, 4,100, \$5.51@5.48; January, 800, \$5.51@5.50; March, 400, \$5.51 @5.60; May, 300, \$5.71@5.70. Total sales, 7,700. Good off, \$5.55@5.64; off, \$5.55 @5.60; winter, \$6; summer, \$5.80@6.50; prime crude, S. E., \$4.27@4.34; prime crude, valley, \$4.27@4.34 @4.27.

E., \$4.20; prime crude. valley, \$4.20; prime crude, Texas, \$4.20:

Wednesday, October 4, 1911.—Spot., \$5.65; October, \$5.59@5.60; November, \$5.43@5.44; December, \$5.43@5.45; January, \$5.45@5.46; February, \$5.51@5.58; March, \$5.56@5.59; April, \$5.60@5.70; May, \$5.68@5.72. Futures closed at 2 decline to 4 advance. Sales were: October, 3,900, \$5.62@5.60; November, 700, \$5.43@5.41; December, 2,800, \$5.45@5.40; January, 3,500, \$5.46@5.41; March, 400, \$5.58 @5.54. Total sales, 11,300. Good off, \$5.25@ @5.54. Total sales, 11,300. Good off, 85.25@5.60; off, \$5.25@5.58; winter, \$5.60; summer, \$5.60@6.50; prime crude, S. E., \$4.20@4.27; prime crude, Valley, \$4.20@4.27; prime crude, Texas, \$4.20@4.27.

Texas, \$4.20@4.27.
Thursday, October 5, 1911.—Spot, \$5.75;
October, \$5.66@5.68; November, \$5.50@5.53;
December, \$5.51@5.53; January, \$5.52@5.53;
February, \$5.61@5.65; March, \$5.65@5.66;
April, \$5.70@5.77; May, \$5.70@5.78. Futures closed firm. Sales were: October, 2,100, \$5.67@
5.62; November, 100, \$5.50; December, 700, \$5.50@5.48; January, 4,300, \$5.52@5.47;
March, 3,100, \$5.65@5.60. Total sales, 9,900 bbls. Good off, \$5.25@5.65; off, \$5.25@5.62;
winter, \$5.75: summer, \$5.75: prime crude. winter, \$5.75; summer, \$5.75; prime crude,

SEE PAGE 39 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

S. E., \$4.20@4.27; prime crude, Valley, \$4.20 @4.27; prime crude, Texas, \$4.20@4.27.

### WHY YOU SHOULD KEEP A FILE.

In connection with the practical trade information published every week on page 18, The National Provisioner is frequently in The National Provisioner is frequently in receipt of letters from subscribers who recall having seen something interesting or important in a previous issue of this publication, but they have mislaid the copy and want the information repeated. The National Provisioner offers the suggestion that if every interested subscriber would keep a file of The National Provisioner he would be able to look up a reference at once on any matter which might come up, and thus avoid delay. A carefully-arranged index of the important items appearing in our colavoid delay. A carefully-arranged index of the important items appearing in our col-umns is published every six months, and with this and a binder which The National Provisioner will furnish, the back numbers of the papers may be neatly kept and quickly referred to for information. The binder is finished in red and black leather, with gold lettering, and sells for \$1.25. It may be had upon application to The National Pro-visioner. 116 Nassau street. New York. visioner, 116 Nassau street, New York.

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### COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil reported for the week up to October 4, 1911, for the period since September 1, 1911, and for the same period a year ago, were

Frem New York. For Since Same week. Sept. 1, period, Bbis. 1911. 1910. 19 61 21 18 -Port.
Acajutla, Salvador
Alexandretta, Syria
Algoa Bay, Cape Cofony
Ancona, Italy
Antigua, W. I.
Antwerp, Belgium
Arendal, Norway
Arica, Chile
Asuncton, Venezuela
Auckland, New Zealand
Aux Cayes, Haytl
Barbados, W. I.
Birkenhead, England
Bordeaux, France
Bremen, Germany
Buenos Aires, A. B.
Cape Town, Cape Colony.
Cartagena, Colombia
Cayenne, Fr. Guiana.
Christiania, Norway
Clenfuegos, Cuba
Colon, Fauama
Constantinople, Turkey
Corinto, Nicaragua
Curaco, Leeward Islands.
Delagoa Bay, E. Africa.
Deemeraa, Br. Gulana
Drontheim, Norway
Dublin, Ireland 21 50 36 22 11 50 16 140 Delagoa Bay, E. Attaan
Demerara, Br. Gulana
Drontheim, Norway
Dublin, Ireland
Galatz, Roumania
Genoa, Italy
Gibraltar, Spain
Glasgow, Scotland
Gothenberg, Sweden
Grenada, W. I.
Gundeloupe, W. I.
Hamburg, Germany
Havana, Caba
Havre, France
Iquique, Chile
Kingston, W. I.
Legborn, Italy
Liverpool, England
London, England
London, England
Macoris, San Dom. 225 125 1,195 25 800 150 19 100 250322 295 824 295 115  $\frac{4}{120}$ kingston, W. I.
Leghorn, Italy
Liverpool, England
Liverpool, England
London, England
Macoris, San Dom
Malta, Island of
Manchester, England
Marseilles, France
Martinique, W. I.
Melbourne, Australia
Messina, Italy
Montego Bay, W. I.
Montevideo, Uruguay
Naples, Italy
Newcastle, England
Port Antonio, Jamaica
Port au Prince, W. I.
Port Limon, Costa Rica
Port Maria, Jamaica
Ravenna, Italy 25 720 19 37 354 10 71 9 198  $\frac{21}{109}$ Port au Prince, W. I.
Port Limon, Costa Rica
Port Maria, Jamaica
Ravenna, Italy
Rio Janeiro, Brazii
Rodosta, A. R.
Rotterdam, Holland
St. Johns, N. F.
St. Kitts, W.-I.
St. Thomas, W. I.
Salonica, Turkey
San Domingo City, San Dom.
Santiago, Cuba
Santos, Brazii
Smyrna, Turkey
Stockholm, Sweden
Surinam, Dutch Gaiana
Sydney, Australia
Trieste, Austria
Trividad, Island of
Valparaiso, Chile
Venice, Italy 25 204 250 41 500 17 148 Venice, Italy
Vera Crus, Mexico
Wellington, New Zealand
Zanzibar, Zanzibar 450 31 47

### From New Orleans.

From New Orleans.		
Antwerp, Belgium —	550	_
Bremen, Germany	- 110	-
Christiania, Norway	. 835	_
Bremen, Germany ————————————————————————————————————	100	-
Havana, Cuba	140	7
Liverpool, dengland	3,256	1.800
Pottenders Holland	3,995	1,000
Geood, Havana, Cuba Liverpoof, Maginad Lordon, Bogland Rotterdam, Holland Tampico, Mexico	70	_
Total	9,289	1,800
From Galveston.		
Hamburg. Germany 145	195	_
Havana, Cuba	25	_
	-	
Total 145	. 220	
From Baltimore.		
Hamburg, Germany	100	-
Hamburg, Germany — Liverpool, England — Rotterdain, Holland		100
Rotterdam, Holland	. 250	_
Total	350	100
From Philadelphia.		
Hamburg, Germany	180	_
Total	180	
From Savannah.	1 12	
Rotterdam, Holland	21	_
Total	21	
From Newport News	s.	
Hamburg, Germany	400	_
Total	400	_
From Norfolk.		
Liverpool, England	240	-
London, England	150	
Total	390	-
Total	380	
From All Other Port		
Canada	3	30
Mexico (including overland) 649	2,583	691
Total 649	2,586	731
Recapitulation.		
From New York 2.417	15,423	4,600
From New Orleans	9.289	1.80
From Galveston 145	220	
From New York 2,417 From New Orleans From Galveston 145 From Baltimore 145	350	100
	180	_
From Newport News	21 400	_
From Nerfolk	390	_
From Savannah         —           From Newport News         —           From Norfolk         —           From all other ports         649	2,586	73
Total 3,211	28,859	7,23

#### TO TEST COTTONSEED MEAL LAW.

A case to test the rulings of the Alabama Commissioner of Agriculture in regard to the tax of 30 cents a ton on cottonseed meal, in which there is  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. ammonia content, was started at Selma last week. It will be carried to the Supreme Court for the final decision. It is also understood that the Supreme Court will be urged to render its decision in the case as soon as possible. The ruling of the Commissioner of Agriculture that no cottonseed meal can be sold which contains  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. ammonia without a tax of 30 cents a ton has been a matter of considerable discussion among the cottonseed oil mill people throughout the State.

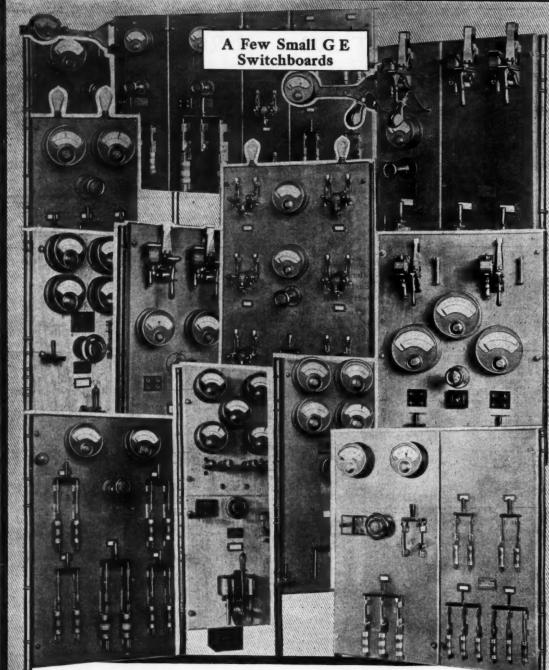
### PROTEST COTTON SEED RATES.

Gross discrimination against cottonseed oil manufacturers at Memphis, Tenn., in favor of a mill at Hickman, Ky., was charged against the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway and the Louisville and Nashville Railroad in a petition filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission by the Memphis freight bureau. The cottonseed rate to Memphis from Hickman, Ky., is 19 cents a landred pounds, against a 9 cent rate from Cairo, Ill., to Memphis. The commission was requested to fix a 9-cent rate from Hickman to Memphis, and to award Memphis shippers reparation.

### REDUCE CRUDE OIL FREIGHT RATE.

The Illinois Central Railroad has announced a reduction on crude cottonseed oil from mills in Mississippi on the Yazoo & Mississippi Valley and Illinois Central railroads, effective September 25. Where the rate was 22c. per 100 pounds it will be 12c.; where 24c. it is reduced to 15c., and where 28c. it is reduced to 17c.





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### HIDES AND SKINS

(DAILY HIDE AND LEATHER MARKET)

#### Chicago.

PACKER HIDES .- The market is holding firm with continued activity in some kinds of branded, although there has been a somewhat easier feeling reported from some quarters for Texas steers in heavy weights only, and packers to sell far ahead have accepted 1/4c. under rates for September and early October salting, as evidenced by the sale noted yesterday of a single car of late October and November heavy cows at 151/4c. Additional transactions as shown under different headings below, together with previous transactions noted, will swell the total to a fair aggregate again this week. Native steers are steady but quiet, with Octobers held at 161/4c., but tanners talking 16c. for these, and the sale noted yesterday at 161/4c. being of September with a few early October take-off. The demand for natives has been slow, particularly as compared with branded, and tanners think 16c. will be the market before the month is over. Three cars Septembers sold 164c. by big packers. Texas steers have been taken regularly right along at late prices, but there was a rumor yesterday of heavy Texas, late September and early Octobers, going at 15c., possibly in combination with Colorados at 141/2c. or less, though no sales of Colorados are reported under 141/2c. A big packer holds September heavies at the former price of 151/4c., but these are unsold and three other packers hold for the same figure, so that altogether a slightly easier tendency is noted for heavy weights. There is, however, a good demand for lights and extremes, with the market firm. Heavies are quoted 15@151/4c., lights 141/2c., and extremes 13%c., with no confirmed trading in heavies at under the outside price. Butt brands are offered at 15c. for Septembers, and keep slow of sale. Colorados continue to sell well, with a big packer moving October salting, estimated 10,000, at 141/2c. Branded cows are in as brisk request as ever. The same big packer sold 15,000 September and early Octobers at 13%c., and the big packer noted as selling native steers above moved 5,000 Septembers at 13%c. from Northern points, also 5,000 Ft. Worth's included at the same figure. Native cows are unchanged, except that packers accepted 151/4c. for a single car of heavies ahead, late October and November take-off, with current salting well sold up and firm at 151/2c. The former slightly easier tendency noted for light weights has apparently given way to continued firmness, and a big packer who sold natives and branded cows as listed above is estimated to have moved 10,000 light cows at 15c. from all points, probably including some Octobers. This "tanning packer" now appears a free seller when full prices are obtainable. Native bulls are sold up and ahead at 131/4@131/2c. Branded bulls last Alt Large Cities brought 111/4c.

Later.—Some Eastern parties doubt that activity noted heretofore is actual and would not be surprised if some of the sales were not repetitions, but later Western advices to the effect that the large tanner bought some 42@55-lb. light cows at 15c., and bidding the same for more running 45@55-lb. would tend to confirm the business.

This buyer may have possibly been also the purchaser of the big packers' Colorados and branded cows and a big packer's branded Colorado steers, as noted, which, if true, would show the large tanner again in the market. A dealer was reported purchaser of branded cows.

COUNTRY HIDES.—General trading has been quiet, with the market somewhat unsettled of late, and recent trading has been scattering. While dealers may show a disposition to manipulate, and in fact are interested in getting hides at outside points at prices that will allow of free sales, and they do not feel like holding, at the same time sales of buffs and extremes as noted yesterday of regular selection and for prompt delivery must be taken as an index of the market, though present small supplies exert a steady tendency. Anticipated larger kill will hardly affect the market until later, although the dealers are reported anxious to sell ahead both East and West. The Western dealers are pretty well sold up and especially on extremes. Buffs lately sold at 13c. for regular selection and for prompt delivery with one car running but 15 per cent. seconds moved at 131/4c. Heavy cows are quoted 13@ 131/4c., the outside price for special lots, and a car recently sold at 131/4c. as formerly noted containing but 20 per cent. seconds. Extremes are ranged 14@14¼c., the last price ruling for a regular selection. Heavy steers are quiet at 13@13¼c. for regular lots, and up to 13½c. or more asked for butchers. Bulls are in small supply, and ranged 11½@ 11½c., with specials held up to 11¾c., with butchers. Branded hides dull in this market, but firm in the Southwest for good stock.

HORSE HIDES were last quoted here \$3.85@4 for mixed lots as to quality, though some reports East give buyers claiming sales down to \$3.80 or even less, likely poor quality.

CALFSKINS.—One big packer has found little interest displayed in his offerings of skins running back to July, even at 18c. Chicago cities are unchanged on this basis, with first salt stock moved to the extent of a car at that price as noted yesterday. Outside cities range 17½@18c., as to quality and countries 16@17c., according to section, grade, etc. Prime Easterns, such as Ohios bring up to 17½c. Kips continue at 14½@14¾c. for good countries, 15@15¼c. for cities, and 15½c. for packers. Light calf slow at \$1.05@1.15.

SHEEPSKINS.—Choice packer lambs are talked up to 90@95c. by holders with shearlings last sold at 82½@85c., and most parties quote lambs and sheep now on the same basis. Country lambs rule 40@75c., shearlings 60c. and under, and dry pelts last quoted 12@14c.

### New York.

DRY HIDES.—Common hides are in active demand, with receipts selling quickly and firmer for Puerto Cabellos, etc., as it develops that the former sale of La Guayras, etc., was at 21½c. for La Guayras, 21c. for Maracaibos, and 22c. for the Cucutas included. This was ½c. advance over former trading. Large tanners are paying full prices as well as other buyers. Additional sales comprise the 3,800 odd Bogotas ex. "Allemania" at former rates of 21½@22½c., and about 2,500 Centrals were moved during a week past on the basis of 20c. Additional receipts were 1,839 Puerto Cabello, etc., per "Caracas," 6,415 Buenos Ayres per "Monadnock," and 28,200 per "Verdi," which latter boat also brought 8,000 dry kips from Buenos Ayres, and 6,600 Montevideo hides, the last named to the account of large local tanners.

River Plates are reported firm and unchanged on the basis of 2lc. for Buenos Ayres, with domestic jobbers still slow to operate in these except that large tanners are buying direct below.

WET SALTED HIDES.—At the regular weekly Sansinena auctions the usual quantity of 4,000 steers sold at 14%c., and 2,000 cows at 13%c., including commissions, while another cable gave steers at 14½c. and cows at 14½c, the difference probably being due to the different manner of figuring percentage of commissions, etc. These prices are about unchanged from the results last week, and the hides were noted as taken for European account. Sales of coast Mexicans, etc., for a week past were estimated at 1,919 on the basis of 11½c. Receipts included 6,111 steers and 2,503 cows from Buenos Ayres per "Monadnock," and 5,000 hides from Buenos Ayres per "Verdi."

CITY PACKER HIDES.—Quiet with no trading noted. Buyers here consider the market easier, and doubt the actuality of reported heavy trading West today.

COUNTRY HIDES AND CALFSKINS.—Trade keeps inactive, with the market unchanged on the surface, though buyers are talking easier. It is reported a prominent up-State sole leather tanning and shoe manufacturing firm has been operating in country stock in the Boston market recently. Tanners report that country dealers are anxious to keep sold up, and that about all of them are offering for later delivery. Offerings are claimed by buyers here of Pennsylvania buffs at 13½c. and extremes at 14½c. for fairly prompt delivery, and say they are not interested, but last sales were at 13½c. and 13½c. for buffs, and most parties say they would not sell under 13½c. for prompt delivery. No sales are reported here of New York State hides. Straight car lots of cows are quoted at 12½c. flat on the basis of last sales, with tanners bidding 12¼c. A small lot of about half a car of Canadian cows, 41 lb. average, was offered at 12½c. flat, f. o. b. shipping point, with straight car lots held generally at 12½c. flat. Country steers keep quiet, but one holder reports declining a bid of 13c. selected, though these were good stock. Regular lots of steers are ranged 13@13¼c. Bulls are quoted from 11@11½c. asked as to quality. Calfskins remain steady and unchanged, though buyers here claim the feeling is less firm due to the inactivity of packer skins West available at 18c.

### European Market.

Most importers report Swedish cows holding firm, and the quotation of 14½c. for regular light weights with 3 per cent shrinkage is generally listed. Stocks abroad are reported very light; the market being closely sold up. The demand is but fair, however, despite the fact that European cows are closer to a parity with domestic stock than for some time heretofore. The very best South German plump steers are held at 17¾c. with 4 per cent. shrinkage, with last sales at 17½c. here. Other grades are offered down from this to as low as 17c., quality determining the price. The demand even for these hides, which go for specialty leathers, is only fair. All European sellers are holding strong to firmer in their views following the recent Paris auction. Calfskins are even more quiet than hides, prices for skins being generally on a higher parity than here at prejent. However, importers and representatives look for a good year, as a 2004 demand is expected for calf leathers, and a lessened run on patent side and patent colt leathers.

TALLOW and GREASE
HIDES
JACOB STERN & SONS, Philadelphia, Pa.

# Chicago Section

Yes, the Cubs and Sox will reciprocate. Durn that pennant, anyhow!

Former United States District Attorney Edwin W. Sims, well known in packinghouse circles, has resumed his private law practice.

The Elgin Butter Board has advanced the price of butter half a cent to 261/2 cents for fancy and 251/2 cents for extra firsts. Up

A co-operative store, fashioned after the British system, is to be organized at Gary, Ind. Harry E. Scott is the office manager and Hugh A. Campbell is contractor.

And now Doc Wily, too, has come out against the middleman, even the retailer, and a lot of his admirers in the retail trade are wailing and gnashing their teeth. Et tu,

City officials and business men inspected the plant of Swift & Company at South St. Paul during last week. This was the first tour under the auspices of the public affairs committee of the Commercial Club of St.

Samuel Anderson, for thirty-five years superintendent of the Braun & Fitts Butterine Company, died at Chicago, aged 71 years. Mr. Anderson was born in Sweden in 1840, and was known as one of the first men to market oleomargarine in the United

The Columbus, Ohio, Packing Company obtained the contract for the weekly delivery of beef for the State institutions at 6.90 cents per pound. The company will also furnish tongues at 35 cents each and smoked shoulders at 81/2 cents per pound. Pork sausages were bid at 81/2 cents.

The Illinois State board of control has contracted for the following supplies: Swift & Company, 666,000 pounds of beef and 57,850 pounds of liver; Hammond Packing Company,

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BROKEPS and COMMISSION MERCHANTS In all kinds of PACKING HOUSE AND COTTON SEED PRODUCTS 906 Postal Telegraph Bldg., CHICAGO 39,000 pounds of bacon; Armour & Company, 23,200 pounds of hams, 17,800 pounds of frankfurters, 36,400 pounds of link sausage, 12,700 pounds of bologna and 1,650 pounds of dried beef; Cudahy Packing Company, 11,000 pounds of mutton.

### YARDS TO BE A BEAUTY SPOT.

The example set by Chicago packers in beautifying the neighborhood of their plants is to be emulated by the Chicago Stock Yards Company, and the yards is to become a beauty spot. Exchange avenue is to be transformed into an English court, with picturesque cottages, handsome villus and stately mansions, all devoted to commercial uses; fountains, shrubs and flowers in the courtyards, an ornate arch spanning the encourtyards, an ornate arch spanning the en-trance and dividing the principal thorough-fare of Packingtown from prosaic Halsted

Also there is to be a pergola at some central point in the yards, with graceful concrete columns and comfortable concrete benches. The few existing parkways in the yards are to be duplicated wherever space affords the concertmity ancient and unaffords the opportunity, ancient and unsightly sheds are to give way to concrete structures, and gradually the wooden fences will disappear, to be replaced with ornamental

walls of concrete and iron.

All this and more is contemplated in the plans now under consideration by the offi-cials of the Union Stockyards and Transit Company and officials of other big enterests at the yards, co-operating with the American Clydesdale Breeders' Association.

The latter organization has just installed in its new home a structure the like of which the yards appreciately before It is

which the yards never saw before. It is a two-story building in brown, gray and green and resembles an English country residence or the home of a golf club. The residence or the nome of a golf club. The woodwork is brown, the concrete walls furnish the contrast of gray and the sloping roof is a vivid green. Bay trees flank the entrance and window boxes filled with flowers and ferns add to the general beauty.

The lower floor is the clubroom and office of the Clydesdale Breeders' Association—an immense room with beamed ceiling and a general atmosphere of restfulness and comfort. A great fireplace is located in the center of one wall and all around the sides and in the two alcoves on each side of the outlands hall are massive banders and arms. entrance hall are massive benches and arm-chairs. The walls are hung with paintings, and altogether the place has the appearance of a club lounging room.

is occupied as an art gal-The upper floor lery. Rather startling the announcement may seem—an art gallery in the stockyards—but there it is, a full-fledged branch of Thurber's waiting to claim the attention and patronage of the cattle kings and other visitors to the yards.

was this structure, designed by Robert Seth Lindstrom, architect of the central manufacturing district, the new industrial center flanking both sides of the Chicago river from Thirty-fourth street to the rim river from Thirty-fourth street to the rim of the yards, that suggested the project for further beautification of Exchange avenue along the same lines. The officials of the Union Stockyards and Transit Company, with the support of the big packers, took hold of the scheme with enthusiasm and the plans are being worked out by Arthur

### DAVID I. DAVIS & CO.

ARCHITECTS and ENGINEERS hattan Building, CHICAGO, ILL. Manhattan Building,

Designers of Packing Plants Cold Storage and Warehouses

G. Leonard, general manager of the Union Stockyards and Transit Company; Robert Burns Ogilvie of the Clydesdale Breeders' Association and others, in connection with Architect Lindstrom, who already has mapped out a tentative programme for the Exchange avenue beautification project.

The proposition in a general way is to resurface the exteriors of the old and unattractive structures along the thoroughfare, destroy ugly skyline effects and by the liberal use of concrete, stucco and other ma-terials for ornamentation, produce an aspect of architectural harmony, giving the whole avenue from the great entrance arch which is to span the thoroughfare at Halsted street the inviting appearance of a typical English

Several of the existing structures along the street are such that they will readily lend themselves to the plan. The little rail-way station and the barroom which adjoin the new home of the Clydesdale Breeders' Association are located in structures already picturesque and on the English order, with sloping tiled roofs and pleasing exteriors, and several of the larger structures could easily be given an imposing and stately ap-

There are a number of small frame buildings occupied by shops of various kinds, and these under the proposed scheme would be razed and replaced with concrete buildings conforming to the general scheme or lose their identity behind false work of company and wider roofs of red or green tile. cement and under roofs of red or green tile.

The work of beautifiying other sections of the yards has gone forward in many ways during the last summer, and there are spots where the visitor, if he could close his eyes to the ugly, rambling elevated cattle runways which spread through the yards like a network, might easily imagine himself on a boulevard or the fringe of a park. At one side of the big building occupied At one side of the big building occupied by the general offices of Swift & Company is a small park with velvety green lawn and clumps of shrubbery and flowers. This refreshing oasis is surrounded by a low stone coping following the curve of the railroad tracks which cross at that point, and the cement walks and surroundings of the building are as clean and well-kept as those of Lake Shore drive.

Another, and the handsomest spot in the

yards, is the roadway leading from Exchange avenue to the fine structure occupied by the general offices of Armour & Company. At the entrance to this roadway are massive columns of red pressed brick and a high wall of similar construction runs the entire distance of about two blocks along the cement sidewalk, hiding the cattle pens from

view.

The roadway itself, which is about twenty feet wide, is of cement, riffled to give it the appearance of paving blocks, and along the whole stretch on the west side of the roadway is a lawn banked by a continuous garden of trees, shrubs and bright-rolored flowers, concealing the railroad tracks just back of the parkway. The wide open space surrounding three sides of the Armour building is also a rapk and dozens of green surrounding three sides of the Armour ound-ing is also a park and dozens of green benches invite the sight-seer to rest and forget the forbidding aspects just beyond the shrubbery and the ornamental brick

walls.

With further progress along this line, the carrying out of the proposed Exchange avenue transformation plan, the establishment of the flower-surrounded pergola, where visitors and patrons can sit and rest, instead of occupying benches and doorsteps the yards of old will have lost almost completely the identity which associated Packingtown with nothing but cattle pens and slaughter.

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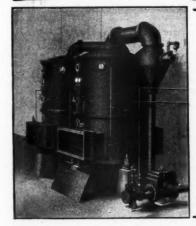
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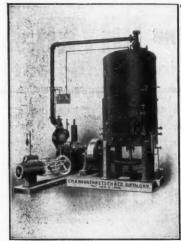
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### CHICACO LIVE STOCK

CHICAGO LIVI	51	UCK	
RECEIPTS	3.		
Monday, Sept. 25. 31,551 Tuesday, Sept. 26. 5,929 Wednesday, Sept. 27. 15,043 Thursday, Sept. 28. 3,798 Friday, Sept. 29. 1,761 Saturday, Sept. 30. 855	Calves, 3,352 1,739 1,979 972 487	Hogs. 27,792 22,674 30,038 20,436 14,609 8,597	Sheep. 49,005 42,231 39,398 19,368 3,997 8,378
Total last week	8,609 8,448 7,087 8,038	34,037	157,377 164,138 203,193 111,417
Monday Sept. 25. 5,532 Tuesday Sept. 26. 4,475 Wednesday Sept. 27. 6,154 Thursday Sept. 28. 3,769 Friday Sept. 29. 2,720 Saturday Sept. 30. 310	97 548 190 56 118 125	3,756 1,568 5,299 3,299 1,632 2,355	3,367 13,354 21,929 14,114 10,411 1,122

### 17,906 64,297 14,179 66,689 14,097 113,805 6,463 45,593 CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVESTOCK.

The state of the s
Cattle.         Hogs.         Sheep.           Year to Sept. 30, 19112,076,168         5,142,466         3,749,941           Same period, 1910        2,149,576         4,006,806         3,282,130
Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:
Week ending Sept. 30, 1911         395,000           Previous week         386,000           Year ago         300,000           Two years ago         341,000           Total year to date         17,842,000           Receipts at six points (Chicago, Kansas City,
Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sionx City) as follows:
Week to Sept. 39, 1911         214,700         300,100         388,100           Week ago         198,500         288,100         383,500           Year ago         260,400         198,000         470,020           Two years ago         244,200         254,600         337,500
CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

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Miller & Ha	irt														٠		0	 		۰				9	1,80
Independent	P.	C	0.			0					0 1			0	0	۰	0	 		0					3,60
Brennan P.	Co.																	 							3,10
Others								. «						2					2	8				2	8,30
Totals																									106,10
Previous we	ek .																								93,20
One year a	go .									×					į.										70.20
Two years	ago																								80.70
Total year																									
Same period	las	st	y	e	ar												×							.3	,248,10
WEEKT	v 4	W	TO:	D		C	100		T	×	21	16	18	2		0	12			7	71	ES	a	TV	OCIE

Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	
This week\$6.85	\$6.50	\$3.90	
Previous week 6.85	6.91	4.00	
Cor. week, 1910 6.45		4.05	
Cor. week, 1909 6.60		4.60	
Cdr. week, 1908 5.85	6.74	3,70	5.4
CATTLE.			
Good to prime beeves		87.5	25@8.3
Fair to good beeves		5.6	300 7.2
Common to fair beeves		4.3	75@5.6
Inferior killers			
Distillery steers			
Range steers			
Range cows and heifers			
Fair to fancy yearlings	******	5.8	35@8.1
Good to choice cows			
Canner bulls		2.6	30@3.3

Good to choice vealers	8.50@9.25
Heavy calves	4.50@7.25
Feeding steers	4.40@5.40
Stockers	
Medium to good beef cows	3.50@4.26
Common to good cutters	3.10@3.40
Inferior to good canners	2.40@2.85
Fair to choice heifers	4.25@7.50
Butcher bulls	
Bologna bulls	
Hogs.	
Prime heavy butchers, 260 to 300 lbs	\$6,40@6.75
Prime heavy, 300 to 400 lbs	
Choice light butchers, 190 to 220 lbs	
Choice packing, 280 lbs. and up	
Choice light, 100 to 190 lbs	6.60@6.90
Fair to good heavy packing	5.65@5.90
Light mixed, 180 lbs. and up	6.10@6.50
Pigs, 110 to 130 lbs	5.00@6.30
Pigs, 110 lbs. and under	
Boars, according to weight	
*Stags, 400 lbs, and under	

### \*All stags subject to 80 lbs. dockage.

SHEEP.	
Native lambs	.\$5.00@6.00
Range lambs	. 5.25@6.15
Feeding lambs	. 4.75@5.40
Feeding wethers	. 3.35@3,50
Cull lambs	. 3.50@4.50
Native yearlings	. 4.50@4.75
Native ewes	. 3.25@3.85
Native wethers	. 3.50@4.10
Range wethers	3.25@4.00
Range ewes	. 3.25@3.75
Range yearlings	. 4.00@4.50
Breeding ewes	. 3.25@4.40

### CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

CHICAGO	PRO'	VISION	I MAR	KET
O. J. S.	Range	of Prices.	Plge For	
SATURD	AY, SEI	PTEMBER High.	30, 1911.	(a)
\$7.50 STATE STATE	Open.	High.	Low,	Close.
PORK-(Per bbl.	)	16.75	1 11 11 22	
September \$	13.75	\$13.80	\$13.75	\$13.80
January May	$15.02\frac{1}{2}$	15.021/2	14.90	14.90
May	15.00	15.00	14.85	14.85
September	9.071/2	9.10	8.95	8.95
October	9.20	9.20	8.921/2	. 8.95
January	8.921/2	8.95	8.80	8.85
September October January	8.921/2	8.95	8.80	18.821/
September October January May	8.25	8.35	8.25	8.35
October	8.25	8.321/2	8.171/2	8.171/2
January	7.95	7.95	7.821/9	7.85
May	7.9734	7.971/4	7.87%	7.921/
MONI	DAY. 00	TOBER 2	. 1911.	
PORK-(Per bbl.			,	
January		15.00	14.921/6	114.97%
May				14.921/
LARD—(Per 100	lbs.)-			
October	9.05	9.05	8.9716	9.00
October December January May	8.90	8.9216	8.85	18.85
January	8.90	8.9216	8.85	18.85
May	8.90	8.9214	8.85	18.874
RIBS-(Hoxed, 2	ac. more	* Than loos	e)—	
October January May				8.25
January	7.90	7.90	7.85	7.85
May	7.9716	7.9714	7.9214	7.924
THES	DAY O	CTOBER :	1911	7,
PORK-(Per bbl	DAL, U	OLODEIA (	, AULL.	
January	14.05	15 091/	14 091/	14.924
May	14 0714	14 9714	14.00	14.90
TARD (Dog 100	The 1-			
October	6 15	0 15	6 10	8.124
December	6.10	0.10	0.001/	8.821
December	0.00	0.00	0.0412	18.821
October December January May	0.00	6.00	0.0279	18.85
RIBS—(Boxed, 2	G.C 1 79	than loos	C.Cel	10.00
Ontobox	9 15	6 12	9 10	8.121
October January May	2.10	5.10	5.10	
January	7.90	7.90	7.001/	7.85
Many	1.00	4.04 %	1.92 1/2	4.824
		OCTOBER	4, 1911.	
PORK-(Per bbl	.)-	4 5 00	44.001/	44E 00
January May	14.97 1/2	15.00	14.921/2	\$15.00
May	14.92 1/2	14.95	$14.92\frac{1}{2}$	714.95
LARD-(Per 100	Iba.)-	0.00		40.00
October			8.85	
December		* * * * *		18.821
January	8.821/2	8.85	8.80	8.85
May	8.85	8.921/2	8.85	8.90

	0000	., .	
RIBS-(Boxed, 25c. m	one than low	-(000	
October 8 18	8 1%	8 1914	18.1214
October 8.15 January 7.87 May 7.97	16 7 90	7 9714	7.90
May 7 97	16 8.00	7 9214	18.00
THURSDAY	OCTORES	E 1011	40.00
PORK-(Per bbl.)-		0, 1011.	
January 15.02		15.09	15.15
May 14.97	15.10		15.10
LARD-(Per 100 lbs.	10.10	14.00	10.10
October 9 9	0 07	0 00	8.87
October 8.82 January 8.82	0.01	0.04	18.87
May 8,90	0.01	0.00	18.92
RIBS-(Boxed, 25c. n			10.02
October	iore enun io	080)—	40 10
October 7.90	7.00	7.00	47 00
May 7.97	1.02	7.07	9.00
			0.04
	OCTOBER	6, 1911.	
PORK-(Per bbl.)-			
January 15.18			‡15.20
May 15.10		15.071/2	\$15.0714
LARD-(Per 100 lbs.			
October 8.92	21/4 8.921/	8.85	8.85
January 8.96	8.921/	8.85	8.85
May 8.97	11/2 9.00	8.921/2	18.9214
RIBS-(Boxed, 25c. n		ose)—	
October 8.2	8.30	8.22	8.271/2
January 7.98	7.971/	7.921/2	\$7.921/2
May 8.00	8.071/	8.00	\$8.00

†Bid. ‡Asked.

### CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS. (Corrected weekly by Terry & Son, 41st and Halsted Streets.)

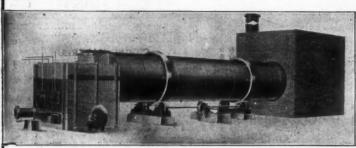
Native Rib Roast20	@22
Native Sirloin Steaks	@22
Native Porterhouse Steaks	@30
Native Pot Roasts124	
Rib Roasts from light cattle123	
Beef Stew	
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native	@1214
Corned Rumps, Native	
Corned Ribs	
Corned Flanks	@ 8
Round Steaks	
Round Roasts121/	
Shoulder Steaks	@1214
Shoulder Roasts10	
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed	
Rolled Roast	
Lamb.	
Hind Quarters, fancy	@18
Fore Quarters, fancy10	@1214
Legs, fancy	@20
Stew	@1214

Chops, shoulder, per lb	@16
Chops, rib and loin, per lb20	@25
Chops, Frenched, each	@121/
Mutton.	
Legs	@124
Stew	@ 6
Shoulders	@10
Hind Quarters	@10
Fore Quarters	@ 8
Rib and Loin Chops	@18
Shoulder Chops	@14
Pork.	_
Pork Loins	@17
Pork Chops	@20

Pork :	Should	ers	 	 	 				 		 					@124
Pork	Tende	rs .									 					@35
Pork	Butts		 								 					@124
Spare	Ribs		 								 					@10
Hocks					 						 	.9				@10
Pigs'	Heads										 					@ 8
Leaf	lard .				 											@124
					V	e	a	î.								,
Hind	Quart	егв	 		 									.1	4	@16
Fore	Quart	ers			 						 			.1	0	@124
Legs														.1	6	@20
Breas	ts				 									.1	21/	@15
Shoul	ders													.1	4	@16
Cutle	res .													9	in.	@20

@ 5 @ 41/4 @ 1.15 @16 @65 @121/2

# (AGE PRESSES AND



### **Economical Efficient Great Capacity**

SAVING IN LABOR ALONE IN ONE YEAR WILL OFFSET COST TO INSTALL

For Tankage, Blood, Bone, Fertilizer, all Animal and Vegetable Matter. Installed in the largest packing-houses, fertilizer and fish reduction plants in the world. Send for Catalogue T. B.

### American Process Co. 68 William St., - -**New York**

## CHICAGO MARKET PRICES SAUSAGE CASINGS. F. O. B. CHICAGO.

		F. O. B. CHICAGO.
WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.	Frankfurters @10	Rounds, per set
	Blood, Liver and Headcheese @ 8½	Middles, per set
Carcass Beef.	Tongue @12	Beef bungs, per piece
Good native steers	Minced Sausage	Beef weasands
Heifers, good 9% @104	New England Sausage	Beef bladders, small, per doz
Cows	Compressed Luncheon Sausage	Hog casings, free of salt
Fore Quarters, choice	Berliner Sausage @13	Hog bungs export
Beef Cuts.	Boneless Butts in casings	Hog bungs, large mediums@10
Cow Chucks 51/2@ 6	Polish Sausage	Hog bungs, large mediums   @10     Hog bungs, prime   @ 7     Hog bungs, narrow   @ 4
Steer Chucks 7%@ 8	Garlie Sausage	Imported wide sheep casings
Boneless Chucks	Country Smoked Sausage	Imported medium wide sheep casings @60 Imported medium sheep casings @50
8teer Plates 6 5½ Cow Rounds 7½6 8½	Pork Sausage, bulk or link	Imported medium sheep casings
Cow Rounds	Pork Sausage, short link @10	PEDMITTER
Cow Loins 10 6/14	Boneless I'igs' Feet	FERTILIZERS.
Steer Loins, Heavy @20	118310, 2010808	Dried blood, per unit
Steer Loins, Heavy         @20           Beef Tenderloins, No. 1         @26           Beef Tenderloins, No. 2         .19         @23	Summer Sausage.	Concentrated tankage 2.50 @ 2.55
Strip Loins 81/42 9	Best Summer, H. C., Medium Dry @24	Ground tankage, 12% 2.55 @ 2.60
Sirloin Butts	German Salami, Medium Dry	Ground tankage, 11% 2.55 @ 2.60
Shoulder Clods	Italian Salami       @24½         Holsteiner       @14½	Ground tankage, 10%
Rump Butts 9 @11	Mettwurst, New	Ground tankage, 6 and 35% 19.00@20.00
Trimmings @ 5	Farmer	Ground raw bone, per ton 28.00@26.50
Shank @ 5 Cow Ribs, Common, Light @ 7	Monarque Cervelat, H. C @19½	Ground steam bone, per ton
Cow Ribs, Heavy@13	Sausage in Oil.	
Steer Ribs, Light @141/2		HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.
Steer Ribs, Heavy	Smoked         Sausage, 1-50         \$5.00           Smoked         Sausage, 2-20         4.50	Horns, No. 1, 65@70 lbs., aver275.00@300.00
Loin Ends, cow	Bologna, 1-50	Hoofs, black, per ten
Hanging Tenderloins	Bologna, 2-20	Hoofs, striped, per ton
Flank Steak	Frankfurt, 2-20	Flat shin bones, 40 lbs. av., per ton 60.00@ 62.50
		Round shin bones, 38-40 lbs. av., per ton 65.00@ 70.00 Round shin bones, 50-52 lbs. av., per ton 77.50@ 80.00
Beef Offal.	VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.	Long thigh bones, 90-95 lbs., av., per ton 92.50@ 95.00 Skulls, jaws and knuckles, per ton 27.50@ 28.50
Brains, each @ 5 Hearts @ 5	Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels \$8.00	
Tongues	Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels 6.50 Pickle H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels 7.75	LARD.
Sweethreads	Pickle Ox Lins, in 200-lb, barrels	Prime steam, cash
Ox Tail, per lb	Pickled Pigs' Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels 15.50 Lamb Tongues, Short Cut, barrels 34.50	Prime steam, loose
Fresh Tripe, plain	Lamb Tongues, Short Cut, barrels 34.50	Leaf
Brains @ 5	CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.	Neutral lard
Kidneys, each @ 41/2	Per dos.	
Veal,	1 lb., 2 doz. to case \$1.80	STEARINES.
Heavy Carcass Veal 9 @ 91/2	2 lbs., 1 or 2 doz. to case	Prime oleo
Light Carcass	6 lbs., 1 dos. to case	Oleo No. 2
Good Saddles	14 lbs., 73 doz. to case	Mutton
Medium Racks @ 9	EXTRACT OF BEEF.	Grease, yellow 6 60 614
Good Racks @101/2	Per doz.	Grease, A white 6%@ 7
Veal Offal.	1-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	OILS.
Brains, each @ 4	4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	Lard oil, extra, winter strained, tierces69 @70
Sweetbreads	8-oz, jars, 1/4 doz. in box	Extra lard oil65 @66
Plucks	16-oz. jars, ½ doz. in box	Extra No. 1 lard oil
	2, 5 and 10-ib. tins\$1.75 per lb.	No. 1 lard oil
Lambs.	BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.	Oleo oil, extra
Medium Caul		Oleo oll. No. 2
	Extra Plata Roof 200-lb harrole @13.00	
Round Dressed Lambs	Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. barrels @13.00 Plate Beef @12.50	Oleo stock
Round Dressed Lambs @11½ Saddles, Caul @12	Plate Beef	Oleo stock         .10 @ 11           Neatsfoot oil, pure, bbls         .70 @ 75           Acidless tallow oil, bbls         .60 @ 62
Round Dressed Lambs         @11½           Saddles, Caul         @12           B. D. Lamb Racks         @ 9	Plate Beef       @12.50         Prime Mess Beef       ——@—         Extra Mess Beef       ————————————————————————————————————	Acidless tallow oil, bbls
Round Dressed Lambs   @11½	Plate Beef     @12.50       Prime Mess Beef     —4-       Extra Mess Beef     —6-       Beef Hams (220 lbs. to bbl.)     —6-       Rump Butts     @12.00	Acidless tallow oil, bbls
Round Dressed Lambs   @11½	Plate Beef     @12.50       Prime Mess Beef     —a—       Extra Mess Beef     —a—       Beef Hams (220 lbs. to bbl.)     —a—       Rump Rutts     @12.00       Mess Pork, new     @16.50	Acidless tallow oil, bbis. 60 @62 Corn oil, loose @5.47 Horse oil 6 @ 6¼
Round Dressed Lambs	Plate Beef     @ 12.50       Prime Mess Beef     — 0       Extra Mess Beef     — 0       Beef Hums (220 lbs. to bbl.)     — 0       Rump Rutts     @ 12.00       Mess Pork, new     @ 16.50       Clear Fat Backs     @ 16.75	Acidless tallow oil, bbls
Round Dressed Lambs   @11½	Plate Beef	Acidless tallow oil, bbis. 60 652 Corn oil, loose 65.47 Horse oil 6 6 644  TALLOWS. Edible 74.6 745 Prime city 74.6 74
Round Dressed Lambs   @11½	Plate Beef	Acidless tallow oil, bbls. 60 652 Corn oil, loose 65.47 Horse oil 6 6 64  TALLOWS. Edible 74.6 74.6 74.6 74.6 74.6 74.6 74.6 74.6
Round Dressed Lambs   G11½	Plate Beef	Acidless tallow oil, bbls. 60 652 Corn oil, loose 65.47 Horse oil 6 6 64  TALLOWS. Edible 74.6 74.6 74.6 74.6 74.6 74.6 74.6 74.6
Round Dressed Lambs   G11½	Plate Beef	Acidless tallow oil, bbis. 90 662 Corn oil, loose 65.47 Horse oil 6 6 6½  TALLOWS.  Edible 7½ 7½ 7½ Prime city 7½ 7½ No. 1 Country 6% 6 6½ Packers' prime 6% 2 7 Packers' No. 1 6½ 65
Round Dressed Lambs   G11½	Plate Beef	Acidless tallow oil, bbis. 60 652 Corn oil, loose 65.47 Horse oil 6 6 644  TALLOWS. Edible 74.6 745 Prime city 74.6 74
Round Dressed Lambs	Plate Beef	Acidless tallow oil, bbis. 90 662 Corn oil, loose 65.47 Horse oil 6 6 6½  TALLOWS.  Edible 7½ 7½ 7½ Prime city 7½ 7½ No. 1 Country 6% 6 6½ Packers' prime 6% 6 7 Packers' No. 1 6½ 65 Renderers' No. 1 65% 65½ Renderers' No. 1 65% 65½
Round Dressed Lambs   G11½	Plate Beef	Acidless tallow oil, bbls. 90 662 Corn oil, loose 65.47 Horse oil 6 6 64.  TALLOWS.  Edible 74.6 74. Prime city 74.6 74. No. 1 Country 65.6 65. Packers' prime 65.2 54.6 65. Renderers' No. 1 65.6 65.  GREASES.  White, choice 65.4 65.6
Round Dressed Lambs   G11½   Saddles, Caul   G12   R. D. Lamb Racks   G9   G2   G2   G2   G3   G4   G4   G4   G4   G4   G4   G4	Plate Beef	Acidless tallow oil, bbls. 90 662 Corn oil, loose 65.47 Horse oil 6 6 64.  TALLOWS.  Edible 74.6 74. Prime city 74.6 74. No. 1 Country 65.6 65. Packers' prime 65.2 54.6 65. Renderers' No. 1 65.6 65.  GREASES.  White, choice 65.4 65.6
Round Dressed Lambs   G11½	Plate Beef	Acidless tallow oil, bbis. 90 662 Corn oil, loose 95.47 Horse oil 6 6 6½  TALLOWS.  Edible 7¼ 7½ 7½ Prime city 7½ 7½ 7½ No. 1 Country 6% 6 6½ Packers' No. 1 6½ 6 7½ Renderers' No. 1 6½ 6 5½ Renderers' No. 1 6½ 6 5½ Renderers' No. 1 6½ 6 5½ Renderers' No. 1 6½ 6 6½  GREASES.  White, choice 6½ 6 6½ White, "A" 6½ 6 6½ White, "B" 5 5% 6 6
Round Dressed Lambs   G11½   Saddles, Caul   G12   R. D. Lamb Racks   G9   G2   G2   G2   G2   G2   G2   G2	Plate Beef	Acidless tallow oil, bbls. 90 662 Corn oil, loose 95.47 Horse oil 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6
Round Dressed Lambs   G11½   Saddles, Caul   G12   R. D. Lamb Racks   G9   Seadles, Caul Lamb Racks   G9   Seadles, G14   G1	Plate Beef	Acidless tallow oil, bbls. 90 662 Corn oil, loose 95.47 Horse oil 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6
Round Dressed Lambs   G11½	Plate Beef	Acidless tallow oil, bbls. 90 662 Corn oil, loose 95.47 Horse oil 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6
Round Dressed Lambs   G11½   Saddles, Caul   G12   R. D. Lamb Racks   G9   Caul Lamb Racks   G9   Saddles, Lamb Fries, per pair   G4½   Lamb Tongues, each   G4   Lamb Kidneys, each   G2   Mutton.   Medium Sheep   S   G8   S4½   Good Sheep   G11   Medium Saddles   G10½   G00d Saddles   G12   G10½   G00d Saddles   G12   G12   G12   G13   G14½   G14   G14   G14   G15   G	Plate Beef @ @12.50 Prime Mess Beef — @— Extra Mess Beef — @— Beef Hams (220 lbs. to bbl.) — @— Rump Rutts — @12.00 Mess Pork, new — @16.50 Clear Fat Backs — @16.75 Family Back Pork — @18.25  LARD.  Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per lb., tcs. — @11½ Pure lard — @10½ Lard, compound — @8% Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels — @55 Barrels, ½c. over tierces; tubs and palls, 10 *0 80 lbs., ½ to 1c. over tierces.  BUTTERINE.  1 to 6, natural color, sollds, f. o. b. Chicago — 15½@19½	Acidless tallow oil, bbls. 90 662 Corn oil, loose 95.47 Horse oil 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6
Round Dressed Lambs   G11½   Saddles, Caul   G12   R. D. Lamb Racks   G9   Caul Lamb Racks   G9   Saddles, Lamb Fries, per pair   G4½   Lamb Tongues, each   G4   Lamb Kidneys, each   G2   Mutton.   G2   Mutton   G00d Sheep   G11   Medium Saddles   G12   G00d Saddles   G12   G12   Mutton Legs   G13   Mutton Legs   G13   Mutton Legs   G11   Mutton Legs   G11   Mutton Loins   G11   Mutton Siew   G12   Sheep Heads, each   G2   G15   Mutton Siew   G16   G16   Mutton Siew   G17   Mutton Loins   G18   Mutton Siew   G18   Mutton Siew   G19   Mutton S	Plate Beef	Acidless tallow oil, bbls. 90 662 Corn oil, loose 95.47 Horse oil 6 6 6 6 4  TALLOWS.  Edible 74.6 74.6 74.6 74.6 74.6 74.6 74.6 74.6
Round Dressed Lambs   G11½   Saddles, Caul   G12   R. D. Lamb Racks   G9   G2   Saddles, Caul   G2   Saddles, Caul   G2   Saddles, G3   Sadd	Plate Beef @ @12.50 Prime Mess Beef — @— Extra Mess Beef — @— Beef Hams (220 lbs. to bbl.) — @— Rump Rutts	Acidless tallow oil, bbls. 60 652 Corn oil, loose 25,47 Horse oil 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6
Round Dressed Lambs   G11½   Saddles, Caul   G12   R. D. Lamb Racks   G9   Caul Lamb Racks   G9   Saddles, Lamb Fries, per pair   G14   Lamb Tongues, each   G4   G2   Camb Kidneys, each   G2   Camb Kidneys, each   G14   Lamb Kidneys, each   G16   Camb Kidneys, each   G17   Camb Kidneys, each   G17   Camb Kidneys, each   G18   Camb Kidneys, each   G18   Camb Kidneys, each   G11   Medium Saddles   G11   Medium Saddles   G11   Medium Saddles   G12   Camb Kidneys   G11   Medium Racks   G11   Camb Kidneys   G12   Camb Kidneys	Plate Beef @ (2.50) Prime Mess Beef — (4- Extra Mess Pork — (4- Ex	Acidless tallow oil, bbls. 60 652 Corn oil, loose 6547 Horse oil 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6
Round Dressed Lambs   G11½   Saddles, Caul   G12   R. D. Lamb Racks   G9   Caul Lamb Racks   G9   Saddles, Lamb Fries, per pair   G4½   Lamb Tongues, each   G4   Lamb Kidneys, each   G2   Mutton.   G02   Mutton.   G04   G05   G05   G11   Mutton.   G05   G11   Medium Saddles   G11   Medium Saddles   G11   G05   G12   G12   G05   G14   G14   G15   G15	Plate Beef	Acidless tallow oil, bbls. 60 652 Corn oil, loose 25,47 Horse oil 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6
Round Dressed Lambs   G11½   Saddles, Caul   G12   R. D. Lamb Racks   G9   Saddles, Lamb Racks   G9   Saddles, Lamb Racks   G9   Saddles, G14   Lamb Fries, per pair   G14½   Lamb Tongues, each   G14   Lamb Kidneys, each   G14   Lamb Kidneys, each   G12   Mutton.   Medium Sheep   S16	Plate Beef	Acidless tallow oil, bbls. 60 682 Corn oil, loose 25,47 Horse oil 6 6 6 6 4  TALLOWS.  Edible 74 74 74 74 74 74 74 74 74 74 74 74 74
Round Dressed Lambs   G11½   Saddles, Caul   G12   R. D. Lamb Racks   G9   Caul Lamb Racks   G9   Saddles, Lamb Fries, per pair   G4½   Lamb Tongues, each   G4   Lamb Kidneys, each   G2   G2   G2   G3   G4   G4   G4   G4   G4   G4   G4	Plate Beef (21.50) Prime Mess Beef (22.50) Prime Mess Beef (22.60) Ref Hams (22.00 lbs. to bbl.) (22.60) Rump Rutts (22.00) Ress Pork (22.00) Ress Ress (22.00) Ress Ress Ress (22.00) Ress Ress Ress Ress Ress Ress Ress Ress	Acidless tallow oil, bbls. 60 654  Corn oil, loose 6547  Horse oil 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6
Round Dressed Lambs   G11½   Saddles, Caul   G12   R. D. Lamb Racks   G9   Caul Lamb Racks   G9   Saddles, Lamb Fries, per pair   G4½   Lamb Tongues, each   G4   Lamb Kidneys, each   G2   G2   G2   G3   G4   G4   G4   G4   G4   G4   G4	Plate Beef	Acidless tallow oil, bbls. 90 662 Corn oil, loose 95.47 Horse oil 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6
Round Dressed Lambs   G11½   Saddles, Caul   G12   R. D. Lamb Racks   G9   Caul Lamb Racks   G9   Saddles, Lamb Fries, per pair   G4½   Lamb Tongues, each   G4   Lamb Kidneys, each   G4   Lamb Kidneys, each   G2   Caul Lamb Kidneys, each   G4   Camb Kidneys, each   G6   Camb Kidneys, each   G14   Camb Kidneys, each   G14   Camb Kidneys, each   G14   Camb Kidneys, each   G15   Camb Kidneys   G00d Saddles   G12   Camb Kidneys   Camb Kidn	Plate Beef	Acidless tallow oil, bbls. 60 654 Corn oil, loose 2547 Horse oil 6 6 6 644  TALLOWS.  Edible 744 744 744 Prime city 746 744 No. 1 Country 646 647 Packers' prime 647 647 647 Packers' No. 1 644 647 Packers' No. 1 644 647 Renderers' No. 1 654 644  GREASES.  White, choice 644 647 White, "A" 646 647 White, "B" 558 6 647 White, "B" 558 6 647 Crackling 6 6 647 House 547 647 Glue stock 546 547 Glue stock 546 547 Glycerine, C. P. 18 621 Glycerine, C. P. 18 621 Glycerine, crude soap 12 6124 Glycerine, crude soap 374 638 P. S. Y., soap grade 374 6374 Soap stock, bbls., concen. 62 665% f a 246 246
Round Dressed Lambs   G11½   Saddles, Caul   G12   R. D. Lamb Racks   G9   Caul Lamb Racks   G9   Saddles, Lamb Fries, per pair   G4½   Lamb Tongues, each   G4   Lamb Kidneys, each   G4   Lamb Kidneys, each   G2   G00   G11   Medium Saddles   G00   G11   Medium Saddles   G00   G11   Medium Saddles   G00   G11   Medium Saddles   G00   G11   Medium Racks   G12   G00   G14   Medium Racks   G14   Medium Racks   G14   Medium Racks   G15½   Medium Racks   G15½   Medium Racks   G15½   Medium Racks   G15½   Mutton Legs   G11	Plate Beef	Acidless tallow oil, bbls. 60 682 Corn oil, loose 265.47 Horse oil 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6
Round Dressed Lambs   G11½   Saddles, Caul   G12   R. D. Lamb Racks   G9   Caul Lamb Racks   G9   Saddles, Lamb Fries, per pair   G4½   Lamb Tongues, each   G4   Lamb Tongues, each   G4   Lamb Kidneys, each   G2   Mutton.   Medium Sheep   S   S   Mutton   Saddles   G00d Saddles   G11   Medium Saddles   G00d Saddles   G12   G00d Saddles   G12   G00d Saddles   G12   G00d Saddles   G14   Mutton Legs   G11   Mutton Legs   Mu	Plate Beef	Acidless tallow oil, bbls. 60 654  Corn oil, loose 6547  Horse oil 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6
Round Dressed Lambs   G11½   Saddles, Caul   G12   R. D. Lamb Racks   G9   Caul Lamb Racks   G9   Saddles, Lamb Fries, per pair   G4½   Lamb Tongues, each   G4   Lamb Tongues, each   G4   Lamb Kidneys, each   G2   Mutton.   Medium Sheep   S   S   Mutton   Saddles   G00d Saddles   G11   Medium Saddles   G00d Saddles   G12   G00d Saddles   G12   G00d Saddles   G12   G00d Saddles   G14   Mutton Legs   G11   Mutton Legs   Mu	Plate Beef	Acidless tallow oil, bbls. 60 662 Corn oil, loose 265.47 Horse oil 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6
Round Dressed Lambs   G11½   Saddles, Caul   G12   R. D. Lamb Racks   G9   Caul Lamb Racks   G9   Saddles, Lamb Fries, per pair   G4½   Lamb Tongues, each   G4   Lamb Tongues, each   G4   Lamb Kidneys, each   G2   Mutton.   Medium Sheep   S   S   Mutton   Saddles   G00d Saddles   G11   Medium Saddles   G00d Saddles   G12   G00d Saddles   G12   G00d Saddles   G12   G00d Saddles   G14   Mutton Legs   G11   Mutton Legs   Mu	Plate Beef	Acidless tallow oil, bbls. 90 662 Corn oil, loose 95.47 Horse oil 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6
Round Dressed Lambs   G11½   Saddles, Caul   G12   R. D. Lamb Racks   G9   Caul Lamb Racks   G9   Saddles, Lamb Fries, per pair   G14   Lamb Tongues, each   G14   Lamb Kidneys, each   G14   Lamb Kidneys, each   G14   Lamb Kidneys, each   G12   Mutton.   Medium Sheep   S   G8   S4½   Good Sheep   G11   Medium Saddles   G10½   G00d Saddles   G12   G10½   G00d Saddles   G12   G10½   G00d Saddles   G12   G12   Mutton Legs   G11   Mutton Legs   G11   Mutton Legs   G11   Mutton Legs   G11   Mutton Sheep   G8   G8½   G5½   Medium Racks   G5½   Medium Racks   G15½   G5½   Mutton Legs   G11   Mutton Loins   G18   Mutton Sheep   G19   G11   Mutton Loins   G11   Mutton Loins   G11   Mutton Loins   G11   Mutton Legs   G11   Mutton Legs   G11   Mutton Loins   G11   Mutton Loins   G11   Mutton Loins   G11   Mutton Legs   G11   Mutton Loins   G11   Mutton Legs   G11   Mutton Legs   G11   Mutton Loins   G11   Mutton Legs   G12   Mutton Legs   G12	Plate Beef	Acidless tallow oil, bbls. 60 662 Corn oil, loose 65.47 Horse oil 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6
Round Dressed Lambs   G11½   Saddles, Caul   G12   R. D. Lamb Racks   G9   Caul Lamb Racks   G9   Saddles, Lamb Fries, per pair   G14   Lamb Tongues, each   G14   Lamb Fries, per pair   G14   Lamb Kidneys, each   G2   C14   Lamb Kidneys, each   G14   Lamb Kidneys, each   G14   Lamb Kidneys, each   G14   C15	Plate Beef	Acidless tallow oil, bbls. 60 662 Corn oil, loose 625.47 Horse oil 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6
Round Dressed Lambs   G11½   Saddles, Caul   G12   R. D. Lamb Racks   G9   Caul Lamb Racks   G9   Saddles, Lamb Fries, per pair   G14   Lamb Tongues, each   G14   Lamb Fries, per pair   G14   Lamb Kidneys, each   G2   C14   Lamb Kidneys, each   G14   Lamb Kidneys, each   G14   Lamb Kidneys, each   G14   C15	Plate Beef	Acidless tallow oil, bbls. 60 662 Corn oil, loose 625.47 Horse oil 6 6 6 6 4  TALLOWS.  Edible 74 74 74 74 74 74 75 74 75 74 75 74 75 74 75 74 75 74 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75
Round Dressed Lambs   G11½   Saddles, Caul   G12   R. D. Lamb Racks   G9   Scaul Lamb Racks   G9   Scaul Lamb Racks   G9   Scaul Lamb Racks   G14   Lamb Ridneys, each   G14   Lamb Tongues, each   G14   Lamb Tongues, each   G14   Lamb Kidneys, each   G14   Lamb Kidneys, each   G16   G17   G17	Plate Beef	Acidless tallow oil, bbls. 60 654  Corn oil, loose 6547  Horse oil 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6
Round Dressed Lambs   G11½   R. D. Lamb Racks   G9   Caul Lamb Racks   G9   R. D. Lamb Radd'es   G14   Lamb Tongues, each   G4 ½   Lamb Tongues, each   G4 ½   Lamb Kidneys, each   G2   Mutton   G00d Sheep   G11   Medium Sheep   G00d Sheep   G11   Medium Saddles   G11   Medium Racks   G12   G00d Saddles   G11   Mutton Legs   G11	Plate Beef	Acidless tallow oil, bbls. 60 654  Horse oil 6 6 6 6 4  TALLOWS.  Edible 74 6 74 74 74 74 74 74 74 74 74 74 74 74 74
Round Dressed Lambs   G11½   Saddles, Caul   G12   R. D. Lamb Racks   G9   Scaul Lamb Racks   G9   Scaul Lamb Racks   G9   Scaul Lamb Racks   G14   Lamb Ricks   G14   Lamb Tongues, each   G14   Lamb Tongues, each   G4   G14   Lamb Kidneys, each   G14   Lamb Kidneys, each   G14   G06   G16   G17	Plate Beef	Acidless tallow oil, bbls. 60 654  Horse oil 6 6 6 6 4  TALLOWS.  Edible 74 6 74 74 74 74 74 74 74 74 74 74 74 74 74
Round Dressed Lambs   G11½   Saddles, Caul   G12   R. D. Lamb Racks   G9   Scaul Lamb Racks   G9   Scaul Lamb Racks   G9   Scaul Lamb Racks   G14   Lamb Tongues, each   G14   Lamb Tongues, each   G4   Lamb Tongues, each   G4   Lamb Kidneys, each   G4   G14   Lamb Kidneys, each   G16   G17	Plate Beef	Acidless tallow oil, bbls. 00 662 Corn oil, loose 05.47 Horse oil 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6
Round Dressed Lambs   G11½   Raddles, Caul   G12   R. D. Lamb Racks   G9   Caul Lamb Racks   G9   R. D. Lamb Racks   G9   R. D. Lamb Racks   G9   R. D. Lamb Raddles   G14   Lamb Tongues, each   G4   G4   Lamb Tongues, each   G4   G2   G14   Lamb Kidneys, each   G2   G14   Lamb Kidneys, each   G1   G1   G1   G1   G1   G1   G1   G	Plate Beef	Acidless tallow oil, bbls. 00 662 Corn oil, loose 05.47 Horse oil 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6
Round Dressed Lambs   G11½   Raddles, Caul   G12   R. D. Lamb Racks   G9   Caul Lamb Racks   G9   R. D. Lamb Racks   G9   R. D. Lamb Racks   G9   R. D. Lamb Racks   G14   Lamb Tongues, each   G14   Lamb Tongues, each   G14   Lamb Hidneys, each   G14   Lamb Kidneys, each   G12   Mutton.   Medium Sheep   G00d Sheep   G11   Medium Saddles   G11   Medium Saddles   G11   Medium Racks   G11   Medium Racks   G11   Mutton Legs   G11   Mutton Loins   G1   G14   Mutton Legs   G11   Mutton	Plate Beef	Acidless tallow oil, bbls. 00 662 Corn oil, loose 05.47 Horse oil 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6
Round Dressed Lambs   G11½   Saddles, Caul   G12   R. D. Lamb Racks   G9   Scaul Lamb Racks   G9   Scaul Lamb Racks   G9   Scaul Lamb Racks   G14   Lamb Tongues, each   G4   Lamb Tongues, each   G4   Lamb Tongues, each   G4   Lamb Kidneys, each   G4   Lamb Kidneys, each   G6   G11   Medium Saddles   G00d Saddles   G11   Medium Saddles   G12   G00d Saddles   G12   G11   Medium Racks   G15½   Mutton Legs   G11   Mutton Legs   G11   Mutton Loins   G18   Mutton Stew   G12   G11   Mutton Stew   G12   G11   Mutton Stew   G14   G14   Mutton Stew	Plate Beef	Acidless tallow oil, bbls. 00 662 Corn oil, loose 05.47 Horse oil 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6
Round Dressed Lambs   G11½   Saddles, Caul   G12   R. D. Lamb Racks   G9   Caul Lamb Racks   G9   Saddles   G14   Lamb Fries, per pair   G4½   Lamb Tongues, each   G2   G14   Lamb Kidneys, each   G2   G14   Lamb Kidneys, each   G2   G14   Lamb Kidneys, each   G2   G11   Medium Sheep   S8   G8   G11   Medium Saddles   G10   G10½   G2   G00d Saddles   G11   Medium Saddles   G11   Medium Racks   G11   Medium Racks   G11   Medium Racks   G11   Medium Racks   G11   Mutton Legs   G11	Plate Beef	Acidless tallow oil, bbls. 00 662 Corn oil, loose 05.47 Horse oil 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6
Round Dressed Lambs   G11½   Saddles, Caul   G12   R. D. Lamb Racks   G9   Scaul Lamb Racks   G9   Scaul Lamb Racks   G9   Scaul Lamb Racks   G14   Lamb Tongues, each   G14   Lamb Tongues, each   G4   G14   Lamb Tongues, each   G4   G14   Lamb Tongues, each   G14   Lamb Kidneys, each   G14   G06   G16   G17	Plate Beef	Acidless tallow oil, bbls. 00 662 Corn oil, loose 05.47 Horse oil 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6
Round Dressed Lambs   G11½   Saddles, Caul   G12   R. D. Lamb Racks   G9   Caul Lamb Racks   G9   Saddles   G14   Lamb Fries, per pair   G4½   Lamb Tongues, each   G2   G14   Lamb Kidneys, each   G2   G14   Lamb Kidneys, each   G2   G14   Lamb Kidneys, each   G2   G11   Medium Sheep   S8   G8   G11   Medium Saddles   G10   G10½   G2   G00d Saddles   G11   Medium Saddles   G11   Medium Racks   G11   Medium Racks   G11   Medium Racks   G11   Medium Racks   G11   Mutton Legs   G11	Plate Beef	Acidless tallow oil, bbls. 60 682 Corn oil, loose 625.47 Horse oil 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6

### LIVE STOCK MARKETS

### **CHICAGO**

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from National Live Stock Commission (Co.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, October 4.

In round numbers there was almost 100,000 cattle on sale Monday at the six principal markets. Chicago had 32,056, including 13,000 "rangers," and while the choice cattle from 87.50 up were strong and in some cases higher, the bulk of the receipts, especially the kinds in competition with the Westerns, sold 10@ 15c. lower. Quality and finish was scarce and in a class by itself, \$8.35 being paid for two loads of prime beeves averaging 1,533 lbs. A few loads of prime cattle sold from \$7.75@ 8.20; choice grades, \$7.25@7.75; good to choice from \$6.65@7.15; medium to good, \$6.10@6.65, and fair to medium "grass-fat" In round numbers there was almost 100,000 \$6.10@6.65, and fair to medium "grass-fat" and short-fed killers from \$5.25@6, Tuesday's liberal run of 11,744 cattle included about 7,000 Westerns, and the usual Tuesday about 7,000 Westerns, and the usual Tuesday quota of stockers and feeders and butcher stuff arrived, leaving but a scant supply of native steers, most of which were of very ordinary quality and fat and sold slow, but on a par with Monday's prices. Today (Wednesday) receipts are estimated at 20,000, including 5,000 Westerns. Good to choice eattle in fact anything above 5755 sold including 5,000 Westerns. Good to choice cattle, in fact, anything above \$7.25, sold strong, and \$8.35 per cwt. was paid for two droves of prime, heavy beeves. Yearlings sold at \$8.10 and a fairly good sprinkling of prime steers sold from \$8@8.25, thus again demonstrating that there is a good outlet for well ripaged corn fed eattle.

for well-ripened, corn-fed cattle.

The supply of butcher stuff, while fairly moderate from local territory, is rather liberal from the Northwest range country, and a decline of 10@20c. has been effected from last week's design price or practically. last week's closing prices on practically everything in the way of cows and herfers, the least loss being on choice grades; also cutters and best grades of canners, while most decline is noted on the kinds selling between \$3.50@4.50 as they come in direct competition with Western "she stuff," which is selling largely within that range. Bulls show 10@15c. loss, and calves are about a quarter lower with heavy calves showing a decline of \$1@1.25 per cwt. from the "high time" a

of \$1@1.25 per cwt. from the "high time" a few weeks ago.

With a run of 20,000 hogs today, trade is ruling 5@10c. lower on the good to prime grades, while packing kinds are nearly steady. The bulk of the good light butchers are selling from \$6.70@6.80, with good to choice light going largely at \$6.55@6.70; medium and heavy butchers, \$6.50@6.65; fair to good mixed, \$6.25@6.45; medium weight packers, \$6.20@6.30; heavy packers in carload lots, \$6.10@6.20, with rough, coarse packers in small bunches, if fat, at \$5.75@6; thin skippy sows at \$5.25@5.50; 40@90-lb.

packers in small bunches, if fat, at \$5.75@6: thin skippy sows at \$5.25@5.50; 40@90-lb. pigs, \$4.50@5.25; 100@130-lb. weights, \$5.50@6.25. We are looking for a steadier market for the next two or three weeks, but, of course, later on we will probably see some further decline, though nothing very big. After holding about steady the first two days of the week, both sheep and lambs show a little advance today (Wednesday). Buyers are all active, and receipts, which were estimated at 30,000 head, were cleaned up early in the day, and it seems reasonable to expect a firm market the balance of the week. There a firm market the balance of the week. There are still several droves of very good killing lambs coming from the range, but the ma-jority of range stock shows a falling off in flesh as compared with a few weeks ago, and after another week or two arrivals from the Northwest will likely show a small percent-age of desirable killing stock. Feeders conage of desirable killing stock. Feeders continue to take everything suitable for feeding purposes both in sheep, lambs and yearlings at strong prices. Natives continue to come in moderate numbers. We quote: Westerns—Good to prime wethers, \$4.0.25; fat ewes, \$3.50@3.65; fat yearlings, \$4.50@4.85; fair to best lambs. \$5.85@6.25; poor to medium lambs, \$5.60@5.75; good to choice feeding lambs, \$5.35@5.00; light feeding lambs, \$4.75@5.25; feeding wethers, \$3.40@3.75; feeding yearlings, \$4.25@4.65; feeding ewes, \$2.75@

3.15; yearling breeding ewes, \$4.25@4.50.
Natives—Fat wethers, \$4.25@4.40; good to
\$3.60@3.85; poor to medium choice ewes, \$3.60@3.85; poor to medium ewes, \$3@3.35; cull ewes, \$2@2.75; good to choice lambs, \$6@6.25; poor to medium choice lambs, \$6@6.25; poor to med lambs, \$5.40@5.85; cull lambs, \$4.25@4.75.

### KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, October 3.

Cattle receipts today amounted to 20,000 head, including 2,000 calves, which added to the 31,000 head that came in yesterday, made the largest two days' run of the year. Of the total yesterday 3,000 were calves. Some prime fed steers sold strong today, tops making \$8. Dealers figure on two more weeks of heavy supplies. The short-fed delegation sells at \$5.60@7.25; native grass steers at \$5@7; Old Mexicos from Kansas at \$3.90@4.40; grass cows \$3@4.75; veal calves \$5@7.50; bulls \$3@4.50. A big run of quarantine cattle has arrived this week, market steady on light steers and cows, about loc. lower on heavy steers. Quality has been only medium, steer sales at \$3.55@5. Panhandle cows are coming freely, a shade lower this week, sales at \$3.50@4.25. A few Colorados were here yesterday, cows at \$4.50, Kansas City Stock Yards, October 3.

feeders \$5.35. Hog receipts today here are 11,000 head, which is 3,000 short of the early estimate. which is 3,000 short of the cart, The market started out strong, but took an erratic turn, and finished 5c. lower, in spite of the decrease from the estimate. Shippers erratic turn, and finished 5c. lower, in spite of the decrease from the estimate. Shippers have not been very active lately, because of liberal hog supplies at Buffalo, Pittsburgh and other Eastern points. Tops sold at \$6.50 today, bulk \$6.25@6.45. Pigs are half a dollar higher than a week ago, as fewer are coming, range \$4.25@5.25. Universal complaint of hog cholera is heard, particularly in parts of Illinois. in parts of Illinois.

rados were here yesterday, cows at \$4.50,

Sheep runs are moderate here this week, but the Northwest is still pouring them into the Northern markets, and prices are barely steady in consequence. Run is 11,000 here today, best lambs worth \$6.10, yearlings \$4.50 @5, wethers \$3.50@4.25, ewes \$3.25@4, breeding and feeding ewes \$2.50@4, feeding lambs \$4.90@5.15. Fat lambs are one dollar lower \$4.90(@5.15). Fat lambs are one dollar lower than a year ago. Native lambs usually lack quality, and generally sell half a dollar under top range lambs.

Sales to local killers last week were as

follows:

	Cattle. Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour	7,253 13,946	5,586
Fowler	3,188 459	1,630
S. & S	6,278 7,564	5,310
Swift	7,672 11,029	7.207
Cudahy	6,190 7,466	3.301
Morris & Co	5,457 4,472	2,415
Butchers	223 344	9
Total	36,361 45,280	25,508

### ST. LOUIS

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

National Stock Yards, Ill., October 4. National Stock Yards, Ill., October 4.

Receipts of cattle for the three days this week total 22,750 head. Two loads of 1,815-lb. beeves topped the week Monday at \$8, while numerous cars of 1,250- to 1,450-lb. steers brought \$7.10@7.55, all prices on choice to prime grades being fully steady with the close of last week. This price basis is still in force today (Wednesday), although no strictly choice beeves were on offer. A lot of 1,465-lb. steers topped today at \$7.75. Medium grades have formed a large proportion of the week's receipts, which condition has fostered a 10@15c. decline, although dehas fostered a 10@15c. decline, although de-mand has been sufficient to absorb supplies without much delay to the trade. Choice cows and heifers continue in strong demand, with very few of this quality to satisfy it. Cows topped Monday at \$6, heifers making a top today of \$7.50, all grades of she stuff selling today about steady with last week's close. Bulk of good to choice vealers this

week brought \$8@8.50. Quarantine receipts have been comparatively light, with prices today 10@15c. higher than a week ago.

This week's hog market started out with an advance of 5@10c. over last Saturday's

an advance of 5@10c. over last Saturday's prices, the top of \$6.80 on Monday being the highest for almost a week. Top today was \$6.75, following an advance of 5c. Tuesday, when the top was \$6.85, the same as last Wednesday. Best medium and heavy hogs today were purchased by shippers at \$6.60 @6.75, while packing grades sold largely at \$6.40@6.60 \$6.40@6.60.

Sheep receipts for the week so far total 9,200 head. Receipts for the first nine months of this year totaled 801,457 head, a gain of 230,866 over receipts for the same period of last year, or 65,835 more than was received during the entire year of 1910. No change has taken place in prices this week, as compared with the close of last week. Lamb top was \$6.10, obtained yesterday on a shipment of Utah lambs. Good mutton sheep are in strong demand at \$3.60@3.75.

### **OMAHA**

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Union Stock Yards, So. Omaha, October 3.

This is usually the season of the heaviest receipts of Western range cattle, but supplies receipts of Western range cattle, but supplies are running short of a year ago, despite one or two record-breaking days. On Monday 16,600 head of cattle were on the market, the largest ever received here, but total receipts for September were 45,000 smaller than a year ago. Quality of the range is only fair, and with a good demand right along there has been very little change in prices for some time. Poor to prime range beeves sell at a range of \$3.75.06.50 with the bulk of the fair to good beef around \$4.75.06.50. Only a few corn-fed beeves are coming, and the top last week was \$7.80 for 1,625-pound steers. Best cows and heifers 1,625-pound steers. Best cows and heifers are not meeting with much favor just at present on account of the abundance of cheap

are not meeting with much favor just at present on account of the abundance of cheap steer beef, but canners and cutters are in keen demand and selling as high as at any time this season. It is practically a \$3.65 market for cows and heifers, with butchers' stock selling largely at \$3.75.04.40.

Hogs are still on the toboggan, and there was a 25c. decline last week in spite of the very moderate supplies. Quality is not very good at present, the bulk of the offerings showing plenty of weight but little quality. Today with only 3,300 hogs on sale the market was a little stronger. Tops brought \$6.35 as against \$6.50 last Tuesday, and the bulk of the trading was at \$6.25.06.30, as against \$6.30.6.40 a week ago.

September sheep receipts, 615.926 head, were the heaviest ever received here in any September, and last week's run of 145.000 head was liberal enough to enable both packers and feeder buyers to obtain some concessions. Values are not a great deal different from a week ago, however, and the demand is sufficiently broad to keep the heavy supplies moving in good shape. Feeder demand is taking nearly three-fourths of the receipts. Fat lambs are quoted at \$5.05.75; yearlings, \$3.40.04; wethers, \$3.25.04, and ewes, \$3.03.65. ewes, \$3@3.65.

### NEW YORK LIVE STOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO OC	TOBE	R 2, 19	11.
	SI	eep and	8
Beeves, Co	nlves.	lambs.	Hogs.
New York 2,939	3,154	4,619	14,261
Jersey City 3,109	2.166	24,768	9,638
Central Union 3,401	899	14,728	246
I ehigh Valley 2,380	314	248	-
Scattering	171	44	4,425
Totals	6.704	44,407	28.570
Totals last week12,331	6,075	44,725	26,698
WEEKLY EXPO	RTS.	118	-
	Live	Live	Qrs. of
	cattle.	sheep.	beef.
J. Shamberg & Son, Minneapolis	400	_	
Sulzberger & Sons, Minneapolis	400	_	_
Swift Beef Co., Minneapolis	_		300
Swift Beef Co., Philadelphia	_	_	315
Miscellaneous, Bermudian	78	6	-
Total exports	878	6	615
Total exports last week		88	620

### THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

### FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

#### Lard in New York.

New York, October 6.—Market steady. Western steam, \$9.20; Middle West, \$9@9.10; city steam, \$8.75@8.87½; refined Continent, \$9.80; South American, \$10.60; Brazil, kegs, \$11.60; compound, 7½@8c.

#### Marseilles Oils.

Marseilles, October 6.—Sesame oil, fabrique, 70 fr.; edible, 91½ fr.; copra oil, fabrique, 106 fr.; edible, 120 fr.; peanut oil, fabrique, 67 fr.; edible, 90½ fr.

#### Liverpool Produce Markets.

Liverpool, October 6.—(By Cable.)—Beef, extra India mess, 86s. 3d. Pork, prime mess, 93s. 9d.; shoulders, 37@45s.; hams, 54@56s. Bacon, Cumberland cut, 53s.; long clear, 59s.; bellies, 56s. Tallow, prime city, 34s.; choice, 34s. Turpentine, 38s. Rosin, common, 15s. 3d. Lard, spot prime Western, 45s. 3d. American refined in pails, 46s. 3d.; 2 28-lb. blocks, 45s. Lard, Hamburg, 44¾ marks. Cheese, Canadian finest white, new, 69s. Tallow, Australian (London), 30s. 6d.@37s. 9d.

### FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS IN NEW YORK.

#### Provisions.

The market was firm on a moderate movement of hogs and lighter offerings of product.

### Tallow.

There was a quiet market again, with demand showing little interest.

### Oleo and Lard Stearine.

The market continues quiet with very slow demand.

### Cottonseed Oil.

The market was a little firmer, with some covering and lighter offerings and higher crude.

Market closed steady, with near positions showing some strength on light supplies. Sales, 15,400 bbls. Spot oil, 5.90c. bid. Crude, \$4.34@4.40. Closing quotations on futures: October, \$5.73@5.77; November, \$5.53@5.55; December, \$5.53@5.55; January, \$5.53@5.55; February, \$5.60@5.65; March, \$5.63@5.65; April, \$5.68@5.73; May, \$5.70@5.75; good off oil, \$5.52@5.75; off oil, \$5.55@5.70; winter oil, 6.10c, bid; summer white, \$5.90@6.75.

### FRIDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

Chicago, October 6.—Hog market shade higher; quality fair; bulk of prices, \$6.20@6.65; mixed and butchers', \$6@6.80; heavy, \$5.85@6.10; Yorkers, \$6.60@6.70; pigs, \$4@6.10; cattle market weak; beeves, \$4.65@8.20; cows and heifers, \$3@6.10; Texas steers, \$4.15@6.60; stockers and feeders, \$3.15@5.55; Westerns, \$4.10@6.60. Sheep market steady to strong; native, \$2.50@4.15; Westerns, \$3@4.25; yearlings, \$3.85@4.15; lambs, \$4.25@6.30.

Kansas City, October 6.—Hogs strong, at \$5.30@6.45.

St. Louis, October 6.—Hogs 5c. higher, at \$6.55@6.80.

Cleveland, October 6.—Hogs steady at \$6.75. Louisville, October 6.—Hogs, 10c. higher, at \$6.50@6.70.

 South Omaha, October 6.—Hogs strong, at \$6.10@6.30.

St. Joseph, October 6.—Hogs steady, at \$3.75@6.45.

East Buffalo, October 6.—Market opened with 8,000 hogs on sale; market lower, at \$6.95@7.

Sioux City, October 6.—Hogs strong, at \$6.10@6.30.

#### OLEO OIL AND NEUTRAL LARD.

#### (Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, October 5.-The volume of business this week in oleo oil and neutral lard in the foreign markets has been light. The high prices which ruled for these goods a few weeks ago seem to have overshot the mark and the market has become easier, and the next business will probably take place at some decline in price. The stocks of oleo oil in this country at the present time are not abundant, and price is rather high compared to that of vegetable fats. The demand for neutral lard is but fair, and al! deliveries, whether prompt or future shipment, going at the same price. A reduction in the price of butter oil brings considerable orders from the European markets.

### SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending September 30, 1911:

### CATTLE.

Chicago Kansas City Omaha St. Joseph

dudany	99
	,22
South St. Paul 7	,09
	,06
New York 10	,95
	,77
Pittsburgh 3	,48
HOGS.	
Chicago	3,24
Kansas City 45	,28
Omaha 28	.18
St. Joseph 23	5,30
Cudahy	
Sioux City 18	
Ottumwa 1	0.71
Cedar Rapids (	3,08
Court Dr. 1 am	,15
	3,98
	,57
	3,93
Pittsburgh 18	8,96
SHEEP.	
Chicago 90	3,08
	5,56
	3,86
	9,80
Cudahy	91
	2,43
	4,15
	2,27
New York and Jersey City 4	
	2,44
Tittsburgh 1	3,43

### RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1911.

	SOUTH AND ASSESSED.	, 1011.	
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	800	8,597	3,000
Kansas City	600	2,022	100
Omana	2,300	2,515	300
St. Louis	1,000	3,200	200
St. Joseph	2,200	600	200
Sioux City	4,000	200	200
St. Paul	800	3,200	1,000
Fort Worth	1,000	100	
Milwaukee		2,713	
l'eoria	050	400	
Indianapolis	650	4,000	4 800
Ciscinneti	193	2,000	1,500
Cipeinnati Cleveland	20	2,282	342 400
Buffalo	250	1,500 3,200	2,400
New York	1,200	1,535	3,898
			0,000
MONDAY, OCT	OBER 2,	1911.	
Chicago	32,000	20,811	45,000
Kansas City	28,000	6,035	15,000
Umaha	2,300	1.845	55,000
St. Louis	9.836	6,038	1,126
St. Louis St. Joseph Sioux City St. Paul	2,200	750	6,000
Sioux City	3,000	7,000	1,500
	900	14,800	100,000
Oklahoma City	950	650	
Fort Worth	1,500	1,600	500
Milwaukee		793	
Peorla Indianapolis	700	600	
Fittshurgh	3,000	2,000	F 000
Fittsburgh Cincinnati	9.560	11,000 3,247	7,000
Cleveland	2,580 200	2,500	681
Buffalo	4,000	16,000	2,400 16,000
New York	2,871	9,926	18,967
			10,001
TUESDAY, OCT	OBER 3	1911.	
Chicago	11,000	15,991	40,000
Kansas City	94 000	12,510	12,000
Omana	4,000	3,192	42,000
ist, Louis	6,091	11,457	5,038
St. Joseph		2,300	7,000
Sioux City	2,000	1,000	400
St. Paul	1,800	3,700	2,200
Oklahoma City Fort Worth	600	1,350	150
Milwaukee	1,700	2,000	300
		1,019	
Peoria India apolis	1 000	900	
Pittsburgh	1,800	7,000	1 500
Cincionati	435	1,800	1,500
Cleveland		2,493 2,000	441
Buffalo	500	3,200	1,600 2,000
New York	1,132	1,878	3,136
			0,100
WEDNESDAY, O	CTOBER	4, 1911.	
Chicago	. 19,000	23,506	35,000
Kansas City	. 17,000	10,088	16,000
Omaha St. Louis	4,200	8,418	2,500
	. 6,669	8,418 11,295	4,869
St. Joseph	4,000	1,400	5,400
Sioux City St. Paul		2,000	400
	. 800	1,700	300
Oklahoma City	. 800	400	4 400
Milwaukee	. 1,200	2,800	1,400
Peoria	•	4,241 800	
Indianapolis	. 1,500	7,000	
Pittsburgh	,	3,500	1,500
	. 954	3,758	966
Cleveland	. 954	3,758	966
Cleveland Buffalo	. 100	3,758 3,000 3,000	966 2,400
Cleveland	. 100	3,758 $3,000$	966
Cleveland	. 100 . 300 . 2,265	3,758 3,000 3,000 6,592	966 2,400 2,400
Cleveland Buffalo New York THURSDAY, O	. 100 . 300 . 2,265 CTOBER	3,758 3,000 3,000 6,592 5, 1911,	966 2,400 2,400 8,212
Cleveland Buffalo New York THURSDAY, Oc	. 100 . 300 . 2,265 CTOBER . 15,000	3,758 3,000 3,000 6,592 5, 1911, 6,000	966 2,400 2,400 8,212 20,000
Cleveland Buffalo New York THURSDAY, Of Chicago Kansas City	. 100 . 300 . 2,265 CTOBER . 15,000 . 8,000	3,758 3,000 3,000 6,592 5, 1911. 6,000 7,000	966 2,400 2,400 8,212 20,000 7,000
Cleveland Buffalo New York THURSDAY, Of Chicago Kansas City Omaha	. 100 . 300 . 2,265 CTOBER . 15,000 . 8,000 . 5,500	3,758 3,000 3,000 6,592 5, 1911. 6,000 7,000 3,000	966 2,400 2,400 8,212 20,000 7,000 15,400
Cleveland Buffalo New York THURSDAY, Oc Kansas City Omaha St. Louis	. 100 . 300 . 2,265 CTOBER . 15,000 . 8,000 . 5,500 . 8,000	3,758 3,000 3,000 6,592 5, 1911. 6,000 7,000 3,000 6,037	966 2,400 2,400 8,212 20,000 7,000 15,400 2,500
Cleveland Buffalo New York THURSDAY, Of Chicago Kansus City Omaha St. Louis St. Joseph	. 100 . 300 . 2,265 UTOBER . 15,000 . 8,000 . 5,500 . 5,000	3,758 3,000 3,000 6,592 5, 1911, 6,000 7,000 3,000 6,037 1,500	966 2,400 2,400 8,212 20,000 7,000 15,400 2,500 4,000
Cleveland Buffalo New York THURSDAY, Of Chicago Kansas City Omaha St. Louis St. Joseph Sloux City	. 100 . 300 . 2,265 CTOBER . 15,000 . 8,000 . 5,500 . 8,000 . 5,000 . 3,000	3,758 3,000 3,000 6,592 5, 1911. 6,000 7,000 3,000 6,037 1,500 700	966 2,400 2,400 8,212 20,000 7,000 15,400 2,500 4,000 200
Cleveland Buffalo New York THURSDAY, Of Chicago Kansas City Omaha St. Louis St. Joseph Sloux City St. Paul	. 100 . 300 . 2,265 UTOBER . 15,000 . 5,500 . 8,000 . 5,000 . 3,000	3,758 3,000 6,592 5, 1911. 6,000 7,000 3,000 6,037 1,500 700 1,300	966 2,400 2,400 8,212 20,000 7,000 15,400 2,500 4,000 6,500
Cleveland Buffalo New York THURSDAY, Of Chicago Kansas City Omaha St. Louis St. Joseph Sloux City St. Paul Fort Worth	. 100 . 300 . 2,265 CTOBER . 15,000 . 8,000 . 5,500 . 8,000 . 5,000 . 1,300 . 1,300 . 2,000	3,758 3,000 8,000 6,592 5, 1911. 6,000 7,000 3,000 6,037 1,500 1,300 1,500	966 2,400 2,400 8,212 20,000 7,000 15,400 2,500 4,000 200
Cleveland Buffalo New York  THURSDAY, Of Chicago Kansas City Omaha St. Louis St. Joseph Sloux City St. Paul Fort Worth Milwaukee Peoria	. 100 . 300 . 2,265 CTOBER . 15,000 . 8,000 . 5,500 . 8,000 . 5,000 . 3,000 . 1,300 . 2,000	3,758 3,000 6,592 5, 1911. 6,000 7,000 3,000 6,037 1,500 1,300 1,500 3,157	966 2,400 2,400 8,212 20,000 7,000 15,400 2,500 4,000 6,500
Cleveland Buffalo New York  THURSDAY, Of Chicago Kansas City Omaha St. Louis St. Joseph Sloux City St. Paul Fort Worth Milwaukee Peoria	. 100 . 300 . 2,265 CTOBER . 15,000 . 8,000 . 5,500 . 8,000 . 5,000 . 3,000 . 1,300 . 2,000	3,758 3,000 8,000 6,592 5, 1911. 6,000 7,000 6,037 1,500 1,300 1,500 3,157 700	966 2,400 2,400 8,212 20,000 7,000 15,400 2,500 4,000 6,500
Cleveland Buffalo New York THURSDAY, Of Chleago Kansas City Omaha St. Louis St. Joseph Sloux City St. Paul Fort Worth Milwaukee Peorla Indianapolis I ittsburgh	. 100 . 300 . 2,265 CTOBER . 15,000 . 5,500 . 5,500 . 5,000 . 3,000 . 1,300 . 2,000	3,758 3,000 6,592 5, 1911. 6,000 7,000 3,000 6,037 1,500 7,000 1,300 1,300 6,3157 700	966 2,400 2,400 8,212 20,000 7,000 15,400 2,500 4,000 6,500
Cleveland Buffalo New York THURSDAY, Of Chicago Kansas City Omaha St. Louis St. Joseph Sloux City St. Paul Fort Worth Milwaukee Peorla Indianapolis I ittsburgh Clincinanti	. 100 . 300 . 2,265 CTOBER . 15,000 . 5,500 . 5,000 . 5,000 . 3,000 . 1,300 . 2,000	3,758 3,000 3,000 6,592 5, 1911. 6,000 7,000 3,000 6,037 1,500 1,300 1,300 6,000 5,000 5,000 2,852	966 2,400 2,400 8,212 20,000 7,000 15,400 2,500 4,000 6,500
Cleveland Buffalo New York THURSDAY, Of Chleago Kansas City Omaha St. Louis St. Joseph Sloux City St. Paul Fort Worth Milwaukee Peorla Indianapolis I ittsburgh Cincinanti Buffalo	. 100 . 300 . 2,265 UTOBER . 15,000 . 5,500 . 8,000 . 5,000 . 3,000 . 1,300 . 2,000	3,758 3,000 3,000 6,592 5, 1911. 6,000 7,000 3,000 6,037 1,500 1,300 1,300 6,000 5,000 5,000 2,852	966 2,400 2,400 8,212 20,000 7,000 15,400 2,500 4,000 1,000
Cleveland Buffalo New York  THURSDAY, Of Chicago Kansas City Omaha St. Joseph Stoux City St. Paul Fort Worth Milwaukee Feorla Indianapolis I Ittsburgh Clarinanti	. 100 . 300 . 2,265 UTOBER . 15,000 . 5,500 . 8,000 . 5,000 . 3,000 . 1,300 . 2,000	3,758 3,000 6,592 5, 1911. 6,000 7,000 6,037 1,500 1,300 1,500 3,157 700 6,000 5,000	966 2,400 2,400 8,212 20,000 15,400 2,500 4,000 200 6,500 1,000
Cleveland Buffalo New York  THURSDAY, Of Chicago Kansas City Omaha St. Louis St. Joseph Sloux City St. Paul Fort Worth Milwaukee Peorla Indianapolis I ittsburgh Cincinnati Buffalo New York	. 100 . 300 . 2,265 CTOBER . 15,000 . 8,000 . 5,500 . 8,000 . 1,300 . 2,000 	3,758 3,000 3,000 6,592 5, 1911. 6,000 7,000 3,000 6,037 1,500 1,500 1,500 3,157 700 6,000 2,852 4,000 2,758	966 2,400 2,400 8,212 20,000 7,000 15,400 2,500 4,000 1,000
Cleveland Buffalo New York  THURSDAY, Of Chicago Kansas City Omaha St. Joseph Sloux City St. Paul Fort Worth Milwaukee Peorla Indianapolis I ittsburgh Clacinaati Buffalo New York FRIDAY, OC	. 100 . 300 . 2,265 CTOBER . 15,000 . 8,000 . 5,500 . 8,000 . 1,300 . 2,000 	3,738 3,000 3,000 6,592 5, 1911. 6,000 7,000 3,000 6,037 1,500 1,300 1,300 1,300 6,037 1,500 2,500 2,500 4,000 2,852 4,000 2,758 4,000	966 2,400 8,212 20,000 7,000 15,400 2,500 4,000 2,000 1,000 1,000
Cleveland Buffalo New York  THURSDAY, Of Chicago Kansas City Omaha St. Louis St. Joseph Sloux City St. Paul Fort Worth Milwaukee Peorla Indianapolis I ittsburgh Cincinnati Buffalo New York FRIDAY, OC Chicago	100 . 300 . 2,265 CTOBER . 15,000 . 8,000 . 5,000 . 3,000 . 1,300 . 2,000	3,758 3,000 3,000 8,000 6,592 5, 1911. 6,000 7,000 3,000 6,037 1,500 7,000 3,157 700 6,000 5,000 2,852 4,000 2,758 , 1911.	966 2,400 2,400 8,212 20,000 7,000 15,400 2,500 4,000 1,000 1,000 4,752
Cleveland Buffalo New York  THURSDAY, Of Chicago Kansas City Omaha St. Joseph Sloux City St. Paul Fort Worth Milwaukee Peoria Indianapolis I ittsburgh Clacinaati Buffalo New York  FRIDAY, OC Chicago Kansas City	100 . 300 . 2,265 UTOBER 15,000 . 5,500 . 5,500 . 3,000 . 2,000	3,738 3,000 3,000 6,592 5, 1911. 6,000 7,000 3,000 6,037 1,500 3,157 700 6,000 5,157 700 2,852 4,000 2,758 1,911.	966 2,400 2,400 8,212 20,000 7,000 15,400 200 6,500 1,000 511 4,000 4,752 15,000 4,000
Cleveland Buffalo . New York  THURSDAY, OC Chicago Kansas City Omaha St. Joseph Sloux City St. Paul Fort Worth Milwaukee Peorla Indianapolis I ittsburgh Cincinnati Buffalo New York  FRIDAY, OC Chicago Kansas City Chicago Kansas City Omaha	100 300 2,265 CTOBER 15,000 5,500 5,000 1,300 2,000 1,300 1,300 1,158 300 1,158 300 1,158 300 1,158 300 1,158	3,738 3,000 8,000 8,592 5, 1911. 6,000 7,000 3,000 7,000 1,500 1,500 1,300 1,500 2,852 4,000 2,758 1,911.	966 2,400 2,400 8,212 20,000 7,000 15,400 2,500 4,000 1,000 511 4,000 4,752 15,000 4,000 1,600
Cleveland Buffalo New York  THURSDAY, Of Chicago Kansas City Omaha St. Joseph Sloux City St. Paul Fort Worth Milwaukee Peorla Indianapolis I ittsburgh Cincinsati Buffalo New York  FRIDAY, OC Chicago Kansas City Omaha St. Louis	100 300 2,265 UTOBER 15,000 5,500 5,000 3,000 1,300 2,000 1,300 1,	3,738 3,000 8,000 6,592 5, 1911. 6,000 7,000 1,500 1,500 1,500 1,500 5,000 2,852 4,000 2,758 , 1911. 13,000 4,000 7,000	966 2,400 2,400 8,212 20,000 7,000 15,400 4,000 1,000 1,000 4,752 15,000 4,000 1,000
Cleveland Buffalo New York  THURSDAY, OC Chicago Kansas City Omaha St. Louis St. Joseph Sloux City St. Paul Fort Worth Milwaukee Peorla Indianapolis I ittsburgh Clincinauti Buffalo New York  FRIDAY, OC Chicago Kansas City Omaha St. Louis	100 300 2,265 CTOBER 15,000 5,500 5,000 1,300 2,000 1,300 1,000 1,000	3,738 3,000 8,000 6,592 5, 1911. 6,000 7,000 6,037 1,500 1,500 1,300 5,000 2,852 4,000 2,852 4,000 2,852 1,500 4,000 3,000 4,000 3,000 4,000 3,000 4,000 3,000 4,000 3,000 4,000 3,000 4,000 3,000 4,000 3,000 4,000 3,000 4,0	966 2,400 2,400 8,212 20,000 15,400 2,500 4,000 1,000 511 4,000 4,752 15,000 4,000 1,600
Cleveland Buffalo New York  THURSDAY, Of Chlcago Kansas City Omaha St. Joseph Sloux City St. Paul Fort Worth Milwaukee Peorla Indianapolis I ittsburgh Clucinaati Buffalo New York  FRIDAY, OC Chicago Kansas City Omaha St. Joseph St. Joseph St. Joseph St. Joseph St. Joseph Sloux City	100 300 2,265 UTOBER 15,000 5,500 8,000 1,300 2,000 1,300 1,	3,738 3,000 8,000 8,000 8,000 8,000 8,000 7,000 3,000 8,037 1,500 1,300 1,300 1,300 1,500 2,758 4,000 2,758 1,911 13,000 3,000 7,000 3,000 7,000 8,000 3,000 8,000	966 2,400 2,400 8,212 20,000 7,000 15,400 4,000 1,000 1,000 4,752 15,000 4,000 1,000
Cleveland Buffalo New York  THURSDAY, OC Chicago Kansas City Omaha St. Joseph Sloux City St. Paul Fort Worth Milwaukee Peorla Indianapolis I ittsburgh Clincinati Buffalo New York  FRIDAY, OC Chicago Kansas City Omaha St. Louis St. Joseph Sloux City Fort Worth	100 300 2,265 CTOBER 15,000 5,500 5,000 1,300 1,	3,738 3,000 8,000 8,000 8,000 8,000 7,000 3,000 7,000 1,500 1,500 1,500 1,500 5,000 2,852 4,000 2,852 4,000 2,858 1911. 13,000 4,000 3,000 7,000 8,000 1,000	966 2,400 2,400 8,212 29,000 15,400 2,500 4,000 1,000 511 4,000 4,752 15,000 4,000 1,000
Cleveland Buffalo New York  THURSDAY, Of Chleago Kansas City Omaha St. Joseph Sloux City St. Paul Fort Worth Milwaukee Peorla Indianapolis I ittsburgh Clacinaati Buffalo New York  FRIDAY, OC Chicago Kansas City Omaha St. Louis St. Joseph St. Louis St. Joseph Sloux City Fort Worth St. Lauis St. Joseph Sloux City Fort Worth St. Faul	100 300 2,265 CTOBER 15,000 5,500 5,000 1,300 1,	3,738 3,000 8,000 8,000 8,000 8,000 8,000 7,000 3,000 8,037 1,500 1,300 1,300 1,300 1,500 2,758 4,000 2,758 1,911 13,000 3,000 7,000 3,000 7,000 8,000 3,000 8,000	966 2,400 2,400 8,212 20,000 15,400 2,500 4,000 1,000 511 4,000 4,752 15,000 4,000 1,600

### MEAT AND STOCK EXPORTS

WEEKLY REPORT TO OCTOBER 2, 1911

Exports from:	11	115	cattle.		Qra. of beef.
New York	. 44	100	878	4000	-
Boston			1,800	-	-
Baltimore			. 300	40000	-
Philadelphia			. 660		-
Montreal			2,424	-	-
Exports to:					
London			. 3,572	-	615
I iverpool			. 1,812	_	_
Manchester				monais "	0100
Antwerp			. 300	-	_
Bermuda and West Indies			. 78	6	-
Totals to all ports				6	015
Totals to all ports last we	ek.		4,850	88	620

## Government Inspection

requires your packing house to have the most

Sanitary Arrangement

We are specialists in this work Write us in regard to your requirements

TAIT - NORDMEYER ENGINEERING CO., Building St. Louis

## Retail Section

#### KANSAS BUTCHERS PLAN REFORMS.

The butchers of Kansas have organized an association separate from that of the State merchants, for the purpose of protection. They held their first meeting at Topeka, a hundred butchers, representing thirty-five counties in Kansas, gathering for the session.

, The idea was inaugurated by five butchers at the annual meeting of the State Merchants' Association two months ago. They decided that it was imperative that the butchers organize to protect themselves from the many evaders of payment, and from the butchers who still ignore the pure food laws. The officers elected were: S. C. Hill, Blue Rapids, president; W. H. Kelchner, Wichita, first vice-president; E. D. Entricken, Mc-Pherson, second vice-president; B. S. Thompson, Herington, secretary; and J. J. Lanman, Topeka, treasurer.

### THE EVIL OF TRADING STAMPS.

It isn't often that a publication going direct to the consuming public will devote any space to showing up the fallacies of trading stamps, but a writer in Pearson's Magazine, a monthly of wide circulation, has recently set forth a number of arguments against the use of stamps, and has shown the public that saving them costs more than the premiums are worth, says Inter-State Grocer.

"When the goal of the premium man is reached," says the writer, "and it looks as if it were not far off, every store will issue trading stamps, every package will contain a coupon, and for any one of us to get his money's worth it will be necessary to collect and assort these and turn them in for premiums. Then we shall see what a cumbersome business we have imposed upon ourselves in 'our throbbing human desire' to get something for nothing.

"As far as certain kinds of goods are concerned this is true already. It is the case with soap. The giving of soap premiums has become almost universal, and what was at first something resembling an advertisement, has become a fixed charge on most varieties of soap. Soap wrappers and coupons are now all interchangeable for trading stamps, and can be redeemed at the trading stamp parlors. So the necessity of using one soap constantly in order to get a premium is past. All soap wrappers look alike in the premium parlors. With soap, then, the premium game has been carried to a point where there is no longer any point in it.

"Sooner or latter, the same thing is bound to be trive of all goods. When that time comes, will the whole game be called off by chinmon consent of will that whole fungus. What is said to be the finest cold storage growth of a burden continue to be forced growth of a burden continue to burden continue to be forced growth of a burden continue to burden continue to be forced growth of a burden continue to be forced growth of a burden continue to burden continue that burden is right now can be judged from the fact that the premium department of the American Tobacco Company alone is said to have required an appropriation last year of \$800,000.

"The head of one premium house told me he had sent out last year over 5,000,000 cata-

logues. The annual expenditure of Sperry & Hutchinson is given officially at \$3,000,000. The whole burden put together adds up to far more than \$100,000,000. And to get our share of what is not consumed in running expenses and profits we must endlessly add sticker after sticker worth a tenth of a cent apiece.

"The only help that can come is from the people at large. If they will let the fallacy in the trading stamp sink home, the business will languish and finally die out. Unfortunately, the only truth about the trading stamp which is being fostered at the present time is that you are not getting your money's worth unless you collect them. This is undoubtedly true, but if you do collect them your loss is greater yet. Better throw away your coupons and trading stamps. It may take a wrench, but you will save money by it." the hamor ra

### THE WAY TO BE GENEROUS.

year's prices ho-

You can be generous without giving away everything you own. Many business men become generous after they have made their pile and retired, but few of them show symptoms of having been affected by the generosity microbe before retiring, and this is probably owing to the fact that they are approached so many times on so many flimsy excuses that they become disgusted and "cut it all out." It is too bad they get to feeling this way as they go along, as they have better opportunities to help people while in the retail business than after retiring.

There is no person who can get closer to the needs of his customers than the retailer, and if he is the right kind of a man he can find out not only the trouble but the remedy. Barring cases of illness, there is no better way to help other people than to give them a chance to help themselves, and in this the retailer ought to be proficient. If he cannot find work for them in his own business or household he can find it among his customers, if he will make them acquainted with the fact that he is in touch with people who want work.

The retailer who acts as an employment bureau for his customers gets pretty close to them, and has many opportunities. He can furnish work instead of charity, and then watch the helped party develop into a self-respecting citizen instead of a professional mendicant. When work is refused by those who are able to do it, then it is time to give up any idea of help. -0

### PRIVATE REFRIGERATING PLANT.

Edward J. Berwind, in Newport, R. I. It is said to have cost \$30,000, and is a complete refrigerating and air cooling equipment. ...

Bargains in equipment may be obtained by watching the "For Sale" department, to be found on page 48.

#### LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Ray D. Gone, the meat dealer, has closed his shop at Battle Creek, Mich., and retired

Stark & Cook have opened a grocery and meat market at 27th and Vermont avenues. Los Angeles, Cal.

David Stokes and Aaron Wiley have begun business at Riverside, Cal., as the Twelfth street grocery and market.

Eli Fonder, formerly of Valleyford, has purchased the Huffman shop at Tekoa Wash.

Harry Koestner is again engaging in the meat business at Prosser, Wash.

The Frye-Bruhn Company, Seattle packers, are opening a meat market at Vancouver.

C. L. Hathaway has opened a fish market at Elma, Wash.

C. A. Goslin, recently from British Columis engaging in the meat business at Libby, Mont.

Earl Drury has disposed of his meat business at Deary, Idaho, to John Thompson, for merly of Spokane.

Johnson Brothers are about to open a butcher shop at 1820-1822 Lyndale avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.

Davis & Lohr have succeeded to the meat business of Davis & Bivens at Silver Creek,

Christen & Chris have purchased the City meat market at Anselmo, Neb., from Frank

E. Pickering has disposed of his butcher shop at Atlanta, Neb., to Brown & Cobb.

Thompson & Corcoran have purchased the Freeman meat market at York, Neb.

S. A. Chatt has purchased the meat market of Charles D. Houston at Tekamah, Neb.

George R. Jackson has opened at Oxford, Neb., as the Western Meat Market.

Wm. Claus has purchased the butcher shop of D. C. Griffin at Sutton, Neb.

Snyder & Son have disposed of their meat business at Fullerton, Neb.

S. Sangen is about to engage in the meat business at Sterling, Neb.

S. H. Slawson has opened a butcher shop at McLouth, Kan. Neal Elliott has again engaged in the meat

business at Belleville, Kan.

Bowers & Metzger have succeeded to the meat business of Bowers & Underwood at Owosso, Mich.

William Cole, formerly in the meat business at Clare, has opened a shop at Corunna,

E. C. Wheeler will open a meat market at Becket, Mass.

T. Iadocky has sold his meat market at Otter River, Mass., to A. M. Martel.

H. Haines will open a new market at Portsmouth. O.

Kelman & Sonderson have nurchased the meat business of E. J. Cauneld, at Woodstock,

Birney & Peterson will open a meat market KirkwoodysHlens gamoits) ell

The Public Market Company, Incad will ben for business at Middletown, Conn.,

Baker Brothers, whose headquarters are now at Tampa, are opening a new store at 123 Bridge street, Jacksonville, Fla. This firm makes a specialty of handling all kinds of packinghouse products; such as fresh and salt meats and everything that is put up by the large packinghouses in the North.

Rowden's meat market at Lapeer, Mich., has been destroyed by fire.

J. De Puy has opened his new market at Unionville, N. J.

Cummins & Company, of Terre Haute, Ind.,

has purchased the meat market of J. Rambo at Paris. Ill.

J. N. Brown has moved his meat market to a new location at Huntsville, Ala.
Wilkins & Cassells have opened a new meat

market at Pottsville, Pa.
Stufflebeam & Son will engage in the meat

business at South Haven, Mich. Hildebidle & Wagoner have purchased the meat business of John Kelly at Phoenix-

ville, Pa.
S. A. Chatt has purchased the meat business of C. D. Houston at Tekamah, Neb.

U. Newcity & Son have closed their meat market at Hyde Park, Vt.

McDeid & Overing have purchased a meat market at Aurelia, Ia. M. Kollner will open a meat market at

Sayville, L. I.
J. Defeates will open a meat market at

Camden, N. J.
The Central Market Company, Elgin, Ill.,

has opened for business.

Deming & Hill have purchased the meat market of F. Wadsworth at Williamantic, Conn.

L. Kelby will open a new meat market at Highstown, N. J.

W. R. Donovan, a meat dealer of New Haven, Conn., has filed a petition in bank-ruptcy with liabilities of \$2,761.77 and assets of \$2,719.57.

Carter & Kander have opened a new butcher shop at Quincy, Ill.

The Independent Beef Company will open
The Independent at Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

a new meat market at Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

The meat market of F. Zechlin at Minneapolis, Minn., has been damaged by fire.

### SLAUGHTERING THE FEEDER CROP.

Half a decade back Frank H. Hastings, of Texas, served notice on the slaughtering interest that it could not expect to continue converting feeding cattle into beef and calves into veal indefinitely. Meanwhile those processes have run riot. Not until recently, however, has the danger signal been hoisted, but now it is flying at masthead.

Distillery feeders are always worth watching when the time to lay in cattle arrives and this year their actions are significant. Even at higher cost than last year they have

been active in the feeder alleys in September, making no secret of their intention to fill up early. Cattle that cost them \$4.50@4.60 a year ago are now being bought at prices that indicate a \$4.85 average when their stalls are filled. Every steer they secure is in the face of sharp competition from killers.

A year ago the country was full of feed, the fat cattle market had a healthy undertone and supply was running considerably heavier than at present, receipts of Western cattle being about 40 per cent. in excess of this season's movement. Last week Chicago received only 17,000 branded cattle against a normal run of 31,000 for the season and up to September 23 receipts of Western cattle at market were only 93,000, compared with 150,000 in 1910.

At that time the country was taking fleshy cattle in large numbers at \$6.25@6.75, and packers had such easy picking that they offered little interference with the countryward movement. At present there is a possibility of a high feed bill, and fear exists that the market for finished stuff will continue unsatisfactory. Even had the finisher been in the humor to lay in heavy feeders at last year's prices he could not have competed with the packer .- Breeders' Gazette.

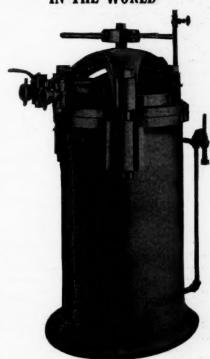
### -0-POULTRY STATISTICS IN CHINA.

Inquiries have come from the United States to Consul General Amos P. Wilder at Shanghai, asking for poultry statistics for China. No such statistics exist, and to estimate the number of geese, ducks, turkeys and chickens with any degree of correctness is impossible.

There is nothing to work from except the crude base of population, which is said to be 438,000,000, and of these a large percentage of the male adults are farmers. As to how many fowls each farmer owns it is also impossible to give an idea. Native farmyards may be seen where ten or twenty fowls could be counted, and in the same district ducklings, 300 or 400 in a flock, may be noticed along the waterways, tended, for purpose of feeding, by one farmer.

The present retail prices in Shanghai are, in United States currency, about as follows: Chickens, 10 cents per pound; turkeys, 17 cents per pound; ducks, 20 to 45 cents each; geese, 25 to 50 cents each. These are bought from country dealers at prices ranging from 20 to 30 per cent, under those quoted.

### LARGEST SAUSAGE STUFFER IN THE WORLD



### Holds 400 lbs. of Meat

Filling Capacity, 20,000 lbs. of sausage per day OPERATED BY COMPRESSED AIR complete with Compressor and Tank \$800.

Patented and Manufactured by

### R. T. RANDALL & COMPANY

Philadelphia, Pa.

# A BUTCHER BEHIND

It took me fifteen years to write this book, "THE RETAIL BUTCHER," 104 pages, 6 x 9 You naturally wonder why I was so long, when many larger books have been written in one day. I had to experience what I taught to know that it was correct. .

A butcher asked me the other day why every butcher in the English-speaking world did not buy "THE RETAIL BUTCHER." I could give but one excuse: they didn't know what it contained. I have sold 3,500 copies in 90 days. How is that? I sell on a guarantee, if not satisfied money refunded. And I have not had a dissatisfied customer; but, on the other hand, many letters of appreciation.

Jack Ivy, of Pine Bluff, Arkansas, writes:

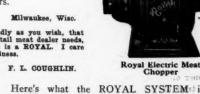
"Your formula for fattening and handling poul-"Your formula for fattening and handling positry has been worth \$100 per month to me." W.
N. Walpole, of Sikeston, Mo., writes: "Your
book is worth its weight in gold to any meat
man." Simison Bros., of Calistoga, Calif.,
writes: "It's easy to make money with "The
Retail Hitcher' for a reference."
Send me your order today. Cloth bound books
for \$2.00. Leather bound books for \$2.50.
Address E. S. MATTHEWS, P. O. Box 936,
Memphis, Tenn.
IF YOU DON'T BUY THIS BOOK WE BOTH
LOSE MONEY.

Just the way it is doing for the writer of the letter below and thousands of others.

The A. J. Deer Company, Hornell, N. Y.
Gentlemen: You can say for me, and as loudly as you wish, that if there is one practical equipment that every retail meat dealer needs, next after the blocks he chops his meats on, it is a ROYAL. I care not whether he does 310, or \$1,000, a day's business.

With best wishes, I am, yours respectfully,

(Signed) F. L. COUGHLIN.





Here's what the ROYAL SYSTEM includes: The machines shown, the best made, in a large variety of sizes. Expert advice in curing meats, making Ham and Veal Loaf, Sausage, Bologna, etc., as well as our cooperation in an aggressive adv. campaign. If you are in business for profits our complete catalog will interest you. Write for it NOW.

### THEA: I. DEER (O.

274 WEST ST.

HORNELL, N. Y.

# New York Section

W. E. Hathaway, of the S. & S. branch house sales department at Chicago, was in New York last week for a day or two.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in New York City for the week ending September 30 averaged 8.59 cents per pound.

F. A. Sherman, provision manager at the S. & S. Company's Williamsburg house, has returned from a vacation spent in Canada.

General Manager Fred Clark, of the North Packing & Provision Company, Boston, was in New York this week calling on friends in the trade.

H. Brand, a Williamsburg retail butcher, died suddenly last week of hardening of the liver. He gave up his shop several months ago because of ill health.

Justis H. Garthe, formerly in the meat business at No. 1043 Second avenue, has been discharged from responsibility for \$18,156 worth of liabilities in the bankruptey court.

The West Side Branch, Master Butchers, will have their annual ball at the Amsterdam Opera House on December 7. The Bronx Branch will dance at Ebling's Casino on Janu-

The Jersey Butterine Company, formerly a part of the Halstead business, will reopen its plant in Jersey City next week under the management of Mr. Tunnicliffe, who is very well known throughout the trade.

The annual ball of the United Dressed Beef Company Mutual Benefit Association will occur at Terrace Garden on the evening of December 8. Committees are already working on the details of this big event.

Now that the baseball season is over, meat trade circles are beginning to talk bowling. There are some fine bowlers in the local wholesale houses and a series of team contests is being talked of to bring them to-

Isaac Greenstein, a kosher retailer on Park avenue, has brought suit for \$4,000 damages for slander against a former woman customer on the ground that she spread stories that he sold treifa meat in his shop, thereby injuring his trade.

The Bologna Butchers Union in Manhattan has decided to make a demand for a shorter work day and if the demand is refused by the bosses, to strike. They predict that Brooklyn establishments will be affected by the strike also.

Chief Engineer Lehman Levy, of the Sulzberger & Sons Company, left this week for Oklahoma City to attend the opening of the new two million dollar plant there which he designed and in which he has taken great pride and interest.

A Brook avenue branch house manager was fined \$25 in the Special Sessions Court this week for exposing for sale spare ribs which city inspectors declared to be in unwholesome condition. A Third avenue butcher was fined the same amount for offering for sale sausage meat declared to be more or less

Patrolman William Burke, of Thirty-fifth street police station, has announced his purpose to resign owing to the hardship of remaining on stationary post. He informed his lieutenant that he realized such work in winter would be too much for him and that he is going to succeed his father in the butcher business, which he regards as "bad enough."

The Bush Terminal enterprise in Brooklyn got a little free advertising last week out of the visit to New York of a party of Pennsylvania grangers who came here to "look for a site upon which to erect a cold storage plant to aid them in their fight against the food monopolies." It was said this trust-busting plant would occupy a building at the Bush Terminal.

Nathan R. Valentine, son of the late Isaac Valentine, who conducted slaughterhouses at Twenty-third street and the East River many years ago, died on Friday at his house at 120th street and Willis avenue from eirrhosis of the liver. He was seventy-six years old. After his father's death he founded a wholesale and retail butcher business, which netted him considerable wealth. Mr. Valentine retired six years ago.

George S. Schober, one of the heaviest butchers in the country, died at his home in Jersey City on Monday. He weighed 650 pounds. The body required a special coffin 6 feet 7 inches long, 39 inches wide and 29 inches high. Mr. Schober, who was a wholesale butcher, was forced to retire a year ago as he then weighed 500 pounds and was threatened with fatty degeneration of the heart. During the year he added about 150 pounds. The body will be cremated.

The Department of Health of the City of New York reports the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the City of New York during the week ending September 30, 1911, as follows: Meat-Manhattan, 1,582 lbs.; Brooklyn, 10,207 lbs.; The Bronx, 25 lbs.; Queens, 300 lbs.; total, 12,114 lbs. Fish-Manhattan, 1,645 lbs.; Brooklyn, 71 lbs.; The Bronx, 6 lbs.; tatal, 1,722 lbs. Poultry and game-Manhattan, 6,518 lbs.; The Bronx, 100 lbs.; total, 6.618 lbs.

At a meeting of the Brooklyn Branch Master Butchers of America, held last week, the initial plans for the next State convention were laid out. Brooklyn is to be the meeting place for the master butchers next year, and it was for the purpose of selecting a committee to act in conjunction with the other two branches in Brooklyn that the meeting was called. The officers of the Brooklyn Branch committee are: William Schneider, chairman; Michael Loughran, secretary, and Frederick Staehle, treasurer.

#### ---TRIO OF MEAT MEN PASSES AWAY.

The wholesale meat trade of Greater New York lost three of its well-known figures by death during the past week. In two instances, at least, the taking off was sudden and unexpected, both deaths being due to that most insidious of the meat man's enemies, pneumonia.

Emanuel Appel, of the wholesale meat firm of M. & E. Appel, located formerly in Wallabout Market, but later in Fort Green place, Brooklyn, died suddenly of pneumonia on Monday morning. He was but 38 years of age, and leaves a widow, besides three brothers also well-known in the trade. Mr. Appel was sick but a few days, and the news of his death came as a surprise to those he was accustomed to meet daily in the course of business. The funeral from the home in Harlem on Wednesday was largely attended.

Henry Heilbrun, the leading small-stock slaughterer and wholesaler of Jersey City, passed away quite suddenly at his home on Cottage street, Jersey City, on Wednesday morning. Death was due to pneumonia. As a wholesale butcher Mr. Heilbrun had been in business in Jersey City for more than 25 years, and was a landmark in the local trade. He leaves four sons, two of whom, Morris and Ben, were engaged with him in the business and will continue it. The funeral took place from the home on Friday morning.

Moses Stern, son of that veteran of the New York packing trade, Joseph Stern, and a member of the firm of Joseph Stern & Sons for many years, died at a local hospital on Wednesday after a long illness. With his father and several brothers Mr. Stern had conducted the big slaughtering business on West 40th street, having charge himself of the fat department until his health broke down some months ago and he was forced to retire. His illness was generally known and regretted, and his final passing away did not come as a surprise to his host of friends everywhere in the trade.

### FISH! FISH!

FISH!

You will save money in buying your Fish DIRECT from the Wholesaler

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Correspondence Solicited-Satisfaction Guaranteed

OUR SPECIALTY { Rockport Steak Cod Shore Haddock

